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THE TIMES

No 61169

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 27 1982

Price twenty pence

£250m loss on oil for each \$1 fall

Mr. Jack Bruce-Gardyne, the Economic Secretary to the Treasury, revealed that for every \$1 fall in the price of a barrel of North Sea oil the Government's tax take would be reduced by between £250m and £300m this year. The price of the oil, he said, in a constituency speech in Cheshire, had fallen by \$1.50 since the beginning of the year.

Amersham sale inquiry doubts

Whitehall's embarrassment over the sale of Amersham International has grown with doubts over the possibility of an inquiry into the deal, which is said to have left the Treasury with £20m less than it could have raised.

Ban on Plessey sit-in lifted

A court order for Plessey workers to end a sit-in at their Radgate factory was overturned at Edinburgh Court of Session. It was ruled that the Trade Union and Industrial Relations Act, 1974 could legislate such sit-ins.



British boxer cancels fight

Appendicitis forced Colin Jones to pull out of his European welterweight title contest with the Dane Hans Henrik Palm in Copenhagen last night. Palm fought Georges Warrusel, the veteran French champion, instead.

Anger over tin price fall

As tin prices continued falling on the London Metal Exchange, dealers questioned the motives of a mystery buyer, who until the start of the week, had been supporting the market.

Adventure aid for jobless

Adventure courses for up to 10,000 young people are to be provided by the Ministry of Defence to combat the boredom of unemployment. The scheme, to be offered through local service recruitment offices, will consist largely of outdoor pursuits.

Fleet Holdings set for launch

Dealings in the shares of Fleet Holdings, which includes Express Newspapers, are expected to start next Thursday after details were published of its separation from Trafalgar House, the parent group. The new company will not include Trafalgar's half share in the Standard, the London evening newspaper.

Ankara regime hits at left

Leading members of an international organization have been rounded up in Turkey in a new clamp-down by the military authorities. The principal defence lawyer of 52 detained left-wing trade union officials is among those held.

Tanzanian jet hijacked

Unidentified hijackers diverted an Air Tanzania Boeing 737 with 99 passengers bound for Victoria, where they threatened to blow it up if it was not refuelled.

Whitelaw acts to stem overcrowding in prisons

The Government is to introduce partially suspended sentences in the face of a worsening prison crisis which has seen the number of prisoners in Britain rise from 40,900 in December to 43,764 yesterday.

Amnesty move to oust Thorpe

A move to oust Mr. Jeremy Thorpe, the former Liberal leader, from his £14,000-a-year job as director of Amnesty International's British section will be made at a meeting in London today of the organization's 25-member council.

Australian dockers accused of tax fiddle

Canberra, Feb. 26.—Members of an Australian dockers' union are guilty of hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of tax evasion, perpetrated extensive social-security frauds, and were involved in crimes ranging from theft to murder, according to the findings of an official inquiry.

Caned schoolgirl awarded £1,200

A girl, aged 14, who was beaten by her headmistress and as a result developed a fear of her buttocks of more than a foot long, has been awarded £1,200 in a settlement reached by the European Commission of Human Rights.

BBC scents victory in breakfast TV race

The BBC is expected to beat independent television to the launch of a breakfast service by a clear month if TV-AM has to stick to the May, 1983 starting date laid down by the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

UN sending 1,000 more troops to Lebanon

The United Nations is to send another 1,000 peace-keeping troops to southern Lebanon after threats of an Israeli invasion and fighting between Palestinians and Lebanese Christians.

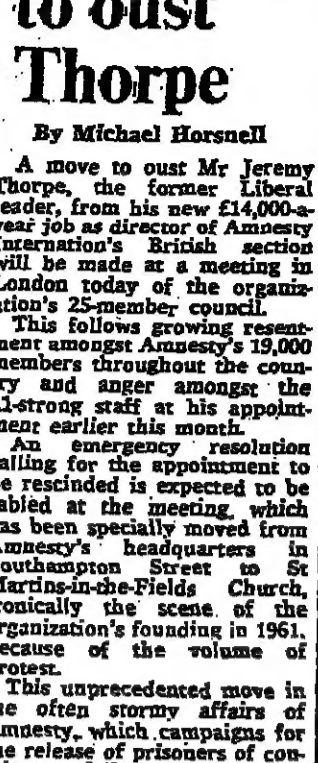
US fears Soviet block debt crisis

Romania's failure to meet a scheduled payment of \$5.8m (£3.16m) to the United States Government is bringing new fears in Washington of a deepening financial crisis in Eastern Europe which could put severe strains on the international monetary system.

Brixton report does not aid thugs, says Scarman

Lord Scarman yesterday defended himself against criticism made by a senior Scotland Yard officer and said that his report on last year's Brixton riots did not make it more difficult for the police to combat crime.

Crew saved after ship goes aground



A Royal Navy Sea King helicopter winched the 11-man crew of the 800-ton Craigantlet to safety yesterday after the container ship ran aground in heavy seas at Blackhead Point on the Galloway coast of Scotland.

SDP council calls in Acas to end strike by 1,500 workers

Leaders of Britain's only SDP-controlled local authority called in the Arbitration, Conciliation and Advisory Service last night to try to solve an increasingly acrimonious dispute involving about 1,500 striking council employees.

Mr James Evans: Claims he was attacked

credit, through Islington, the SDP at a national level.

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SAVE & PROSPER

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Caledonian acquires Laker base

British Caledonian Airways said yesterday it has acquired Laker Airways' engineering and maintenance base at Gatwick airport. It was not clear how the move would affect Sir Freddie Laker and Laker's plans for a "people's airline".

Police 'sus' law plea to Lords

The Metropolitan Police is to seek leave to appeal to the House of Lords over a recent High Court ruling that it is illegal to continue with prosecutions against people charged before the "sus" law was repealed last August.

Co-op hunt ban denounced

The Co-operative Wholesale Society's decision to ban hunting on its 38,000 acres of farmland was criticized yesterday by hunting organizations.

Vandals derail chemical train

Eight wagons of a train carrying dangerous chemicals were derailed in Broomfield, Merseyside, on Thursday night because nuts and bolts had been removed from the track, British Rail said yesterday.

Cosmetics firm is fined £100

A. & F. Pears Ltd., the cosmetics company, was fined £100 and ordered to pay £1,500 costs at Crown Court yesterday after it had been convicted under the Trade Description Act of misleading customers by selling double-skinned cream in double-skinned tins.

Patient's move starts strike

A 24-hour strike was staged by nursing and ancillary staff at Tooting Bec psychiatric hospital in south London, yesterday, in protest at the transfer of a patient they say is violent.

World Cup date for Keegan case

A civil action involving Kevin Keegan, the England football captain, was yesterday set for July 1, when the World Cup will be taking place in Spain. Mr Keegan is suing Public Eye Enterprises, of Town Centre House, Merion Centre, Leeds. The company is counter-suing Mr Keegan and his agent, Mr Hensley Swales. Mr Justice Michael Davies, in the High Court, gave Mr Keegan's application to apply for summary judgment.

RIPON IN CALL FOR FREEDOM

By Our Political Correspondent
The Government's failure to carry out a manifesto commitment to discuss a Bill of Rights was last night underlined by Mr Geoffrey Rippon, the former Cabinet minister, in an address at Kent University.

Oil saving disputed by lead additive firm

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor
The controversy over lead in petrol intensified yesterday when the manufacturer of the organic lead compound added to motor fuels replied to critics.

'Times' talks on Monday

By Our Labour Staff
Management and local union officials representing clerical workers at The Times and The Sunday Times, 210 of whom have been sent compulsory redundancy notices, are to hold talks on Monday.

Jobless get taste of adventure with the forces

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence is to offer adventure training courses for up to 10,000 young people this summer, to help combat the boredom of unemployment. The £1.5m scheme will be funded from the defence budget.

Whitehall sources last night denied that service chiefs have opposed the idea, details of which are due to be announced by Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, next week. But Mr Nott was said to be displeased about yesterday's leak, which rather upstaged his prepared disclosure.

Tape trial detective suspended

By Stewart Tindler, Crime Reporter
A detective constable was yesterday under investigation by Scotland Yard's complaints investigation bureau after a tape recording was played at a Central Criminal Court trial.

Embarrassment deepens over Amersham sale

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent
Whitehall's intense embarrassment over the sale of Amersham International increased yesterday with deepening confusion over whether a formal inquiry should be made into the deal.

Rapist of schoolgirl gets life

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent
A 20-year-old man was sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday for the rape of a 14-year-old girl in a derelict house. The man, who was named as Mahon, was charged with the rape of the girl on July 3.

Universities fail to gain grant improvements

By Our Political Correspondent
The University Grants Committee (UGC) yesterday complained in all but a handful of cases its consideration of requests by universities for changes in their allocation of grant and student numbers up to 1983-84. Fewer than a dozen universities have won modifications, some amounting to no more than £50,000.

DEVOLUTION ONLY WAY, PRIOR SAYS

From Richard Ford, Belfast
Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, yesterday ruled out integration with the United Kingdom as an answer to the problems of the province, promising that his approach to devolution would be gradual.

TORIES ARE ATTACKED ON TAXES

By Our Political Correspondent
Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader and Mr Denis Healey, deputy leader of the Labour Party, last night united in attacking the tax burden imposed by the Government.

CORRECTION

Contrary to our report yesterday, the Church of England Board of Education said it was not advocating the immediate abolition of corporal punishment, but hoped subject to advice to be offered shortly, that schools would phase it out whenever possible and ultimately abolish it.

Overseas selling prices

Overseas selling prices for various commodities are listed, including gold, silver, and various metals.



Simon Davy, aged three, looks with awe at the giant figure he met on a London street yesterday. Known as Dr B, the figure is the new fatherly character chosen by Dr Barnardo's to replace Bobby B, who used to stand on the charity's collecting boxes.

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Jeers greet plan for dockland housing

By David Nicholson-Lord

The first big private housing development in the Government's plans to revitalize London's docklands was opened yesterday to the unpromising accompaniment of boos, jeers and prolonged barking.

Local council tenants joined about 50 left-wing demonstrators, including two Labour MPs, in a protest against the visit of Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, to open a new housing estate at Beckton Park, near the old Royal Docks in Newham. About 600 houses are being built there, six miles from the City and advertised as bargains at between £18,000 and £28,000.

But demonstrators were unimpressed by Mr Heseltine's declaration that the houses represented the fulfilment of a dream and a "dramatic new opportunity" for local people. Most people on the Newham waiting list, they said, would not be able to afford them.

Mrs Gillian Rogers, secretary of a Newham council tenants' federation, said: "We cannot even afford to pay our rents, let alone £19,000 for a one-bedroom flat here. After what this government has done to London, I think it is disgraceful that Mr Heseltine has the cheek to show his face in Newham, especially to open these rubbish houses."

But Mr Nigel Brookes, chairman of the London Docklands Development Corporation, persevered against the chants of "houses for rent" and "boring" to proclaim the houses the best value in the South-east.

Builders, Barratts, Brookes, Comben, and Wimpey, are involved in the scheme on land taken over by the corporation.

The key to the corporation's philosophy is private venture housing, with many representatives of which attended yesterday's ceremony. Mr Heseltine was hit in the face by an egg thrown by a demonstrator last night in Southall, west London. After wiping off the egg, he denounced the wild forces of the left, who, he said, were following him around.

He accused the demonstrators of being "renegade" and "representing nobody" but said he was meeting Ealing council and local community leaders to announce a £1.8m government urban aid programme for Southall.

The egg was thrown as he entered the meeting and passed jeering demonstrators chanting, "Torries out". Mr Heseltine said the demonstrators often seemed to hit their own people with the eggs.

Science report

How nature can help to produce 'acid rain'

By the Staff of "Nature"

Two meteorologists have calculated that natural causes can lead to higher acidities of rainwater than were previously thought possible and therefore that "acid rain" may not be entirely the result of burning coal and oil in industrial centres.

It has generally been thought that the acidity (pH) of "pure" rainwater has an upper limit of about pH 5.6, and that higher acidities (lower pH values) are largely due to the industrial release of gaseous sulphur dioxide, which later forms atmospheric sulphuric acid. This assumption is based on calculations of the extent to which natural sulphur compounds contribute to atmospheric sulphuric acid. Those calculations have tended to assume that there is a uniform global distribution of naturally produced sulphuric acid.

However, Dr R. J. Charlson and Dr R. Rodhe, from the International Meteorological Institute, Stockholm, now argue that the natural sulphur cycle can produce large geographical and temporal variations in the amounts of the sulphur compounds which determine the natural acidity of rainwater. Global averages of natural sulphur concentrations may therefore be misleading in the evaluation of the cause of acid rain at particular locations.

LORRIES SAFETY PACKAGE

By Peter Waymark
Heavy lorries will be required to have side guards fitted to the packages as part of a safety package which should save 70 lives a year.

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Carrington praises Zimbabwe's stability

From Michael Hornsby Salisbury, Feb 26

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, will leave Zimbabwe tomorrow at the end of his first visit since independence, convinced of the country's stability despite the present political crisis.

Speaking at a farewell press conference tonight, flanked by Mr. Witness Mangwende, the Zimbabwe Foreign Minister, Lord Carrington said: "I think the situation here is stable. If you look at it from the outside and look at the Lancaster House constitution Mr. Mugabe is entitled to have whom he likes in his government, and it seems to me that the situation here is stable."

Lord Carrington met Mr. Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, for nearly an hour and a half yesterday and for lunch today. He said Mr. Mugabe's plans for a one-party state were among subjects covered.

"He said that he thinks that in the long term a one-party state might be the right answer for Zimbabwe, but there is no question of doing it against the wishes of the people of Zimbabwe or of doing it against the constitution or in an unconstitutional way. If you look at the constitution you will see what that means," Lord Carrington said.

Asked for his view of Zimbabwe's record since independence, Lord Carrington replied that despite inevitable troubles and difficulties there had been "remarkable progress if you look at it in the round". He acknowledged that there was "some unease in the white population here at the present time, probably most amongst skilled craftsmen".

He had also mentioned to Mr. Mugabe "the anxiety felt in some quarters in my country and elsewhere about detention without trial, particularly of Mr. (Wally) Scutcliffe, (the white MP belonging to Mr. Ian Smith's Republican Front party)".

The only subjects which seem to have caused discord during Lord Carrington's two-day visit were the level of British aid, which the Zimbabweans would like to see increased, and the West's approach to the Namibia issue, where Mr. Mangwende accused Britain and other countries of pandering to the whims of South Africa.

Turkish regime swoops on peace activists

From Rasit Gurdilek, Ankara, Feb 26

The leading members of the Turkish section of an international left-wing peace organization were rounded up today by the authorities.

Turkey's military rulers have ended a number of restrictions recently, apparently an attempt to improve their image abroad, where there has been much criticism of their human rights record.

Among the 42 leaders of the Peace Association against whom arrest warrants were issued were the Turkish section president, Mr. Mahmut Dikerdem, a former ambassador, and Mr. Orhan Apaydin, the chairman of the Istanbul Bar Association.

Mr. Apaydin is also the principal defence lawyer of the 52 leaders of the left-wing Progressive Trade Unions Confederation (DISK), who are on trial for their role in the 1980 military coup.

Also included were Mr. Ali Sirmen, foreign policy analyst of the left-wing daily Cumhuriyet, Mr. Niyazi Dalyanci, owner of an Istanbul-based news agency, another liberal journalist, four former social democrat deputies, a poet, two engineers, and a doctor.

Another is Mrs. Reha Isvan, the wife of the former Mayor of Istanbul, Mr. Ahmet Isvan, who has been in custody since the Army coup of September 1980 on charges of helping DISK to organize the May Day parade in 1977, at which 36 people died.

In a written statement issued before he gave himself up in Istanbul, Mr. Apaydin claimed that the arrests were ordered simply to prevent the Turkish section of the organization from defending the DISK leaders. He said he had been warned several times last year not to take up their defence.

The Ankara martial law prosecutor has demanded the death penalty for 186 of the 574 leading members of the underground Dev-Yol (Revolutionary Road) organization, the largest extreme left-wing group in Turkey.

Presenting the 1,319-page indictment today, the prosecutor said the defendants were responsible for 333 murders and a wide range of terrorist offences. He said their aim was to "overturn the constitutional order by force, and replace it with a Marxist-Leninist state, through the strategy of people's war".

The prosecutor asked for prison terms of eight to 36 years for the rest of the defendants. The trial is expected to begin in the summer.

Among those facing the death penalty are four leaders who were listed as having died under torture in the latest report by Amnesty International. The four, together with four others, who had been listed as dead, were recently presented to the press.

Mr. Bulent Ecevit, the former Turkish Prime Minister, was ordered today to appear before a civil court on charges of insulting a provincial police chief in June, 1980 (Reuters reports).

President Mitterrand, preceded by agenda was the six-month old "wine war", which began when Italian wine exports were delayed by French customs procedures, and later banned.

This dispute has led to fears in Italy that France might adopt a protectionist policy in other areas, such as shoes, furniture and electrical goods.

The first attempt to convert the understanding on interest rates into a Community-wide agreement was expected to be made yesterday in Rome, where Mr. Mitterrand began talks with Italian leaders.

Other EEC member governments are expected to be contacted rapidly. The Franco-German relationship, evident at the meetings between Mr. Mitterrand and Herr Schmidt on Wednesday and Thursday is expected to be the cornerstone of the agreement.

Britain, now being presented as the principal obstacle to this, the French hope that British attempts to hold down farm prices in the current round of talks will be rejected by other European nations.

Mr. Mitterrand said the statement agreed with Herr Schmidt which stresses that farm price questions must be separated from issues of how much each country pays to the European budget. Britain has in the past sought to hold down food prices to cut the cost of European policies.

Formal Franco-German proposals on interest rates will probably be made at a meeting of Finance Ministers of the EEC on March 15 and 16 in Brussels. There are clear problems in the way of establishing an effective joint approach. Both Paris and Bonn are anxious to maintain a good working relationship with Washington and do not want differences over interest rates to get in the way of broader understanding.

Bonn, for its part, is against any form of control of capital movements as the German delegation made clear. The background there is fears that Mitterrand's crusade to reconquer France's domestic market from importers might lead to protectionist policies.

On Thursday there were incidents on the Golan Heights when Israeli troops clashed with reporters and cameramen attempting to cover the barricading of four Druze Arab villages.

The corporation withdrew Mr. Llewellyn from the region because of the threats to his life, the spokesman said, and had since been replaced by a new Middle East correspondent who was based in Nicosia.

The evidence today left no doubt that King Juan Carlos and Lieutenant General Sabino Fernandez Campos, head of the royal household, disapproved of the idea of General Armada offering to head a coalition government in the King's name.

The defence evidence was inconclusive on the key point of whether General Armada's going to Parliament that night was his decision or if he had been authorized to attempt a personal initiative by Lieutenant General José Gabeira, the then Spanish Army chief.

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Wine war tops Rome agenda

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'Sacrifice' theory at coup trial

From Richard Wigg Madrid, Feb 26

General Alfonso Armada, accused of plotting last year's attempt to overthrow Spanish democracy, was presented by the defence today as the man who sacrificed himself to rescue 350 MPs held at gunpoint.

An impressive procession of 10 generals present at Army headquarters on the coup night testified in written evidence in favour of the conduct of General Armada, then deputy Spanish Army chief. They supported his claim to have obeyed superior orders throughout.

In this situation there has got to be a sacrifice and it is going to be by me," General Armada was alleged to have declared in the generals' written evidence called by Señor Ramon Hermosilla, read out at the court martial today.

This was allegedly after receiving a telephone call from Lieutenant-General Jaime Milans del Bosch, the former Captain General in Valencia, who is said to have suggested General Armada should propose himself to the MPs to head a government of national salvation in a negotiated settlement with Lieutenant-Colonel Antonio Tejero, who was occupying Parliament.

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West rejects Israeli media accusations

By Our Foreign Staff

The BBC and The New York Times have rejected accusations by the Israeli Government that they have distorted their coverage of the Middle East because of Arab threats against their correspondents.

The BBC told The Times that despite the difficulties of working in the Middle East, it had never suppressed news because it feared the consequences of broadcasting it. Nor had it broadcast items in order to appease a particular party.

In New York Mr. Craig Whitney, deputy foreign editor of The New York Times, said that no story was ever suppressed by the newspaper in order to protect a reporter, and he knew of no occasion on which a story was suppressed by a reporter.

"I sincerely doubt that any correspondent of ours has ever suppressed a story that he knew about," he said.

The campaign launched recently by the Israeli Government alleges double standards by Western news organizations in their reporting of events in Israel and the occupied territories, compared to events in the Arab world, particularly Lebanon and Syria.

The BBC said there was no evidence to support speculation that threats against Mr. Llewellyn, its former Middle East correspondent, had been planned by Syrian organizations.

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Paris and Bonn put London in the cold

From Jonathan Fenby Paris, Feb 26

The agreement between France and West Germany reached at summit talks here on Thursday on ways to protect Europe from the impact of high American interest rates has tended to isolate Britain in the European Community.

The French look on the agreement between President François Mitterrand and Herr Helmut Schmidt as a key test of commitment to the EEC's special arrangements for European nations to pledge themselves to the idea that they should keep their currencies stable whatever happens as a result of American interest rate moves.

One idea being floated in Paris is that companies wanting to raise money should float capital issues in the European currency unit, the ECU's special money.

The interest rate question is part of a much wider issue of European unity on which Britain is seen as being increasingly isolated. French official sources talked of "a certain egotism" in Britain's attitude. The joint declaration spoke of the need to rise above national interests, which is seen here as appointed reference to Britain's concern about its budgetary contribution to the EEC.

Britain is regarded by the French Government as the main obstacle to Community unity on a whole range of issues, ranging from the interest rate war with America to farm prices. The palmy days of the Mitterrand-Thatcher summit of last September, when France seemed to be seeking a renewal of friendly relations with Britain, a now dead, instead, France is seeking to build on the very close relations with West Germany which resulted from the summit meeting here.

The first attempt to convert the understanding on interest rates into a Community-wide agreement was expected to be made yesterday in Rome, where Mr. Mitterrand began talks with Italian leaders.

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TENTATIVE FINDINGS ON MARIJUANA

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Feb 26

Smoking marijuana may damage health but no more than tobacco, according to the results of a 15-month study of the drug's possible health hazards.

The study, carried out by the Institute of Health of the American National Academy of Sciences, finds that although marijuana produces a variety of reversible, short-term health effects, though there is no firm permanent damage.

However, the report gives a warning to the effect that "what little we know for certain about the effects of marijuana on human health — and all that we have reason to suspect — justify serious national concern".

The most disturbing part of the report is the section dealing with marijuana smoking among school children. It shows that more than 60 per cent of high school students have smoked marijuana and that 9 per cent of them use it on a daily basis.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Sweeping raids in Pakistan

Islamabad.—The authorities in Pakistan, stepping up the campaign against anti-Social Elements, have arrested more than 600 people in Sind and Punjab provinces. (Hasan Akhtar writes)

Newspapers have reported a crackdown on students in a number of cities and towns and two jailbreaks in the North-West Frontier Province, in which two convicts were reported to have been shot dead by police. Many students have been rusticated.

The Duke of Edinburgh, who arrived in Karachi yesterday on a three-day visit, was received by the Sind Governor, Lieutenant-General S. M. Abbasi. The Duke is here in his capacity as the president of the World Wildlife Fund.

Union leader's throat cut

Santiago.—The body of Señor Tucapel Jimenez, the Chilean civil servants' union leader, was found on the outskirts of Santiago. His throat was cut, police sources said.

Señor Jimenez recently demanded the formation of a national union to fight for the return of union freedoms in Chile, where such activity is severely restricted by the Pinochet regime.

Court allows Corsica law

Paris.—An Opposition challenge to the law passed last month, giving Corsica a wide measure of autonomy, has been rejected by the Constitutional Court, which did not agree that the principle of the indivisibility of the French state was infringed.

However, it objected to four articles in the wider decentralization law affecting metropolitan France. Mr. Gaston Joffe, the Minister of the Interior, said this technicality which would not prevent promulgation of the law in a few days.

Pretoria 'frees' journalist

Johannesburg.—Mr. Zwelakhe Sisulu, the banned black journalist, has been released after eight months' detention without trial under South Africa's Terrorism Act, the Transvaal Attorney General's office said.

The three-year banning order on Mr. Sisulu, a former president of the black Media Workers' Association of South Africa, remains in force, barring him from political and social gatherings and restricting his freedom of movement.

Parsons for Washington

Sir Anthony Parsons (above), Britain's permanent representative at the United Nations, is expected to become the new British Ambassador in Washington later this year, according to diplomatic sources. (Nicholas Ashford writes)

If the appointment is confirmed he will succeed Sir Nicholas Henderson, who was brought out of retirement to replace Mr. Peter Jay. Sir Anthony is expected to be replaced by Sir John Thomson, the High Commissioner in Delhi. Sir Anthony, who will be 60 in September, will have the distinction of being given the Foreign Service's top post abroad after reaching retirement age.

During a distinguished career he has served in Baghdad, Cairo, Khartoum, Amman, Bahrain, Ankara and Tehran.

Correction

In our report yesterday on President Reagan's speech to the Organization of American States the omission of a phrase suggested he was in Managua, Nicaragua. In fact it was President Lopez Portillo of Mexico who spoke in Managua.

The sentence should have read: "In his speech made in the Nicaraguan capital of Managua last Sunday, President Reagan, who was clearly trying to influence President Reagan's much-heralded statement, outlined a three-part peace plan."

Science report

How nature can help to produce 'acid rain'

By the Staff of 'Nature'

Acid rain is a natural phenomenon which has been known to occur since prehistoric times. It is caused by the reaction of water with certain gases in the atmosphere, such as sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide, which are released by volcanic eruptions and the burning of fossil fuels. The resulting acid rain can cause damage to buildings, crops and the environment. However, it is also a natural part of the water cycle and can be beneficial in some cases, such as when it helps to break down rocks and release minerals into the soil.

FORRIES SAFETY PACKAGE

The Forries Safety Package is a comprehensive guide to the safety of the Forries area. It covers a wide range of topics, including the history of the area, the local economy, and the various safety hazards that may be encountered. The package is designed to provide a clear and concise overview of the Forries area, and to help visitors to understand the risks involved in visiting the area. It is a valuable resource for anyone planning to visit the Forries area, and is available for purchase from the Forries Safety Committee.

Rebels in Chad claim victory

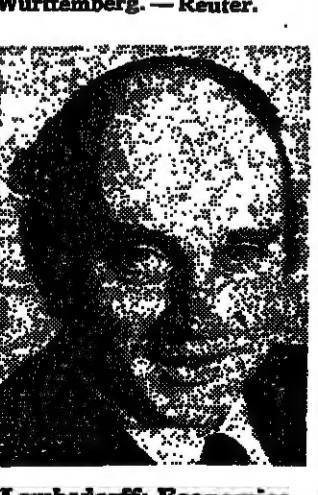
Paris.—The Chad rebel group, the Armed Forces of the North (FAN), said they had never lost control of the strategic central town of Oum Hadjer, which the Government said it had recaptured and held for four days until Thursday.

The FAN representative in Europe said the Government troops were ambushed, losing 417 men killed, 414 captured, and a number wounded. They abandoned much equipment.

The organization of African Unity (OAU) had intended to implement a ceasefire between the two sides tomorrow. It has been rejected by the government with the rest of a timetable leading to elections and a new government by the end of June.



Matthöfer: Finance



Lambdort: Economics

Polish party told to stop bickering

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Feb 26

Mr. Mieczyslaw Rokowski, the Deputy Prime Minister, has appealed for an end to bickering in the Polish Communist Party, in a speech to the party's two-day plenary session in Warsaw.

He said: "If substantive discussions are replaced by undermining actions, innuendos and nebulous suggestions, as well as libel, then the much-delayed unity will not come. My view is that such practices are out of place in our party."

That comment, and indeed much of the speech, seems aimed at rebutting criticism voiced by Central Committee members during the meetings. The criticism centred on three points: the need for the party to take a more aggressive stance in the country; the need to purify its ranks by purging careerists who joined in the 1970s; and the lack of consultation between the Government leadership and the party over the draft discussion paper on the shape of trade unions.

It is understood that some Central Committee members only learned of the union proposals after an interview with The Times. The Trade Union Minister, Stanislaw Ciolek, was picked up and broadcast to Poland by Western radio stations a week before the guidelines were officially published.

Mr. Rokowski emphasized that there had been adequate consultation, that the quest for ideological purity should be tempered and that the main unifying point for the party should be a front for national understanding.

Apart from General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, who delivered a summing up speech that struck similar tones, Mr. Rokowski was the most senior speaker at the plenum, at least as far as the official press account is concerned.

Mr. Rokowski is a prominent liberal reformer within the party.

Meanwhile the Catholic Church in Poland has been searching for a new strategy or at least a new way of

The semi-detached Mr Sparrow takes over the Thatcher think tank

Two weeks ago merchant banker John Sparrow was sitting in his City office when a phone call came summoning him to Downing Street. For more than five years as London personnel chief of Morgan Grenfell he had been quietly advising the Prime Minister on financial and industrial affairs. This time he was certain there could be only two reasons he might be wanted — for advice on the Laker rescue or on the winding up of De Lorean motors.

Instead, he was taken up to the Cabinet Secretary, Sir Robert Armstrong, and offered the directorship of the Central Policy Review Staff, the "Think Tank", a job he did not even know was available and had certainly never considered for himself.

Yesterday, after the appointment was formally announced, Mr Sparrow admitted that he had been "totally surprised". So were other Conservative advisers. The battle to win the Prime Minister's ear is a fierce one, particularly at a time when the Government is beginning to marshal its various policy advisory teams in the long run towards the next election.

The current holder of the job, Robin Ibbes from ICI, was expected to stay on for another year at least. He was among the handful of senior businessmen whom Mrs Thatcher brought into Downing Street soon after her election and, although there had been occasional complaints from the Tory right that the

Think Tank had become insufficiently political, the Prime Minister often made it clear that she was happy with his work.

It appears now, however, that a change at the CPRS had been in the offing since before Christmas, ICI is Britain's biggest manufacturing company and has some big problems. Ibbes had been its commercial and planning director and his contract with the Government specified that he could be pulled back any time after two years in Downing Street. The company warned in December that it would probably exercise its option at the earliest opportunity and this was confirmed at an ICI board meeting. The new man takes over in a month's time.

John Sparrow is typical of the new school of political advisers who have impressed the Prime Minister more by the assiduous circulation of helpful written advice than by old-style political fixing and glad-handing.

Mr Sparrow recalls that he was first asked to give financial advice to Mrs Thatcher in opposition. He still does not know who suggested him then — or indeed for his new job. He had one interview with the opposition leader in her House of Commons office and has hardly seen her since. He has simply circulated short papers on interest rates and the financial markets — in large numbers in opposition, less frequently in government. Of the other mem-



John Sparrow: mild, persuasive

bers of the Cabinet, he is closest to Sir Geoffrey Howe.

His political position is regarded by his friends as that of a fairly straightforward City monetarist. In his own words: "I am not a particularly political person. I like to think of myself as at least semi-detached and dispassionate. Twenty years ago I was a Conservative councillor in Ealing and considered my views perhaps closest to those of Iain Macleod. In as much as I have a political view I still think that I am a Macleod man which means, in my book, being much closer to Margaret Thatcher than to, say, Francis Pym."

John Sparrow's mild, persuasive demeanour may have appealed to the Prime Minister (his

style is very like that of the outgoing Robin Ibbes) but his appointment has not pleased those who believe the Think Tank has become too dominated by the Whitehall machine to serve Mrs Thatcher's reelection.

The role of the Think Tank has never before stayed the same from one director to another. Under its first chief, Lord Rothschild, the best and brightest of industry and the Civil Service were brought together with the aim of providing an alternative voice to accepted Whitehall wisdoms. But it took a steep dive in prime ministerial popularity when Rothschild challenged Edward Heath's "good news" speeches with a report that unless Britain stopped acting like a rich nation she would be one of the poorest in Europe by 1985.

Rothschild's successor, Sir Kenneth Berrill, was himself a civil servant, worked more closely with the Whitehall machine, but still managed to preside over the notorious Think Tank attack on the lavishness of Britain's representation overseas. Since then, however, despite important industrial work under Berrill and Ibbes, the impact of the CPRS has been much less.

A strong right-wing strand among Mrs Thatcher's team would very much like to have used the opportunity of changing the head of the Think Tank for reviving its radical past. A Monday Club report by Graham Mather of the Institute of

Directors was by coincidence published last week. It stated that "the resources of the CPRS appear to be used in areas of marginal significance to Party and Government. Whilst it is engaged in a study on cashless pay, for example, it has apparently produced nothing on the longer term future of tripartite intervention in the economy and the future of the NEDC."

John Sparrow admitted yesterday that he had been given no guidelines by the Cabinet Secretary on how the Prime Minister wanted the CPRS to be run. He has met Robin Ibbes only once, very briefly, and so far no others of the 20-strong team. He can be expected to keep up work on nationalized industries. At Morgan Grenfell — which will continue paying his unspecified salary with the help of a £33,000 a year contribution from the Exchequer — he was a director of Coalite, United Gas Industries and had a strong interest in the privatization of the energy sector.

He also has the same contractual arrangement as his predecessor. As one ICI analyst put it yesterday, "Men who know as much about government thinking as heads of the Think Tank become too valuable to their companies to leave in Whitehall a moment longer than necessary. Just as ICI want Ibbes back, so will his bank want Mr Sparrow back — particularly if Mrs Thatcher wins the election."

Peter Stothard

Roaring trade at the White Hotel

This week Penguin Books published the British paperback edition of the most unexpected, successful English novel of the past year, with an initial printing of 80,000 copies. D. M. Thomas's *The White Hotel* is an unashamedly literary, unusual, difficult and disturbing work, but it is rapidly climbing the sales of a newstand pulp thriller.

When it first appeared early last year, the hardback edition sold barely 2,000 copies in six months in Britain, in the wake of reviews which were not only lukewarm but were uncertain what to make of it. When it was nominated for the Booker Prize, and narrowly failed to win, and when a majority of critics chose it as their book of the year in the Christmas season, the sales graph suddenly shot upwards. Hardback sales now exceed 20,000 copies, remarkable for a work of such seriousness.

But it was in the United States that the book really took off. Fuelled by unusually ecstatic reviews when it first appeared there last March, the hardback edition has sold 90,000 copies, and the American paperback has just been produced in a run of one million copies. Film rights have been sold for \$200,000. Having failed to take the Booker Prize, Thomas deserves the recognition of a Queen's Award for Export Achievement.

The White Hotel charts a German Jewish woman's grim journey through the horrors of mass extermination at Babi Yar.

Donald Thomas himself is the antithesis of his wide and bloodstained canvas. The 47-year-old son of a plasterer from Redruth, Cornwall, he wears the slightly weary look of a scholar, with a thick black beard and a not-quite-new corduroy. The thinning grey hair is uncombed and the face, like that of his namesake Dylan, was probably once cherubic. Divorced, with three children, he lives quietly in a large house in a quiet suburb of London.

He had already published a small amount of his own verse, and translations of Russian poetry, when he lost his job as an English lecturer in 1978. Hereford College closed down, the victim of educational cuts. It was then that Thomas began to learn the art of writing prose.

He said: "I became the publicity officer for the campaign to keep the college open; I wrote the pamphlets and the posters. The chairman of governors was a vicar who was brilliant with the blue pencil; he edited my posters down to bare essentials." He returned to New College, Oxford, where he had been an undergraduate; intending to undertake a study of the problems of translation. But he wrote *The White Hotel* instead.

"The precise moment of discovery was reading Kuznetsov's novel *Babi Yar*. I only picked it up to read on a plane journey to America. I went so far as to threaten to write poetry with my previous, written poetry which had figured Freud on several occasions. I realized that the victims of the holocaust were, in the main, Jews. I

placed to eat into the Labour vote — which would satisfy the Conservatives well. It does not follow from this that Mrs Thatcher would be wise to opt now for a 1984 election. If circumstances look favourable in the autumn of 1983 she will surely go to the country then. But she is not hemmed in by the electoral timetable so much as is often supposed. She could afford to run on into 1984 if necessary, which means that there could be two Budgets after this one before the election.

The political case for some mild reflation in this Budget is not that time is running out, but that the Conservative Party needs to be healed. If the reflation is more than mild, Sir Geoffrey will outpace the right, he does not offer some reflation there just might be the odd defection to the SDP. One or two Conservative members might resign the Whip, if only for a while; and, much more probably, there would be a series of hostile Conservative amendments.

The impression would be conveyed of a party sadly at odds with itself. It is because this Budget has come to assume a symbolic importance within the party that for once it may be more important for the Chancellor to have the correct political balance than to get his economic calculations absolutely right.

Alan Hamilton

Why Baldwin deserves his place in the House

by Julian Critchley

Two empty plinths stand in the Members' Lobby of the House of Commons.

On either side stands a statue of every modern Prime Minister until Attlee — every one, that is, except Stanley Baldwin.

There is a move to have that omission put right, but the decision will not be taken on the nod.

Many Labour MPs are not keen on celebrating the Tory who presided over the General Strike and the Depression. And a number of Tories would rather reserve a place for a more maternal figure...

Baldwin as seen by Low in 1935: Baldwin deals the League of Nations a severe blow



"YOU KNOW YOU CAN TRUST ME"

Last August, while staying at my cousin's house in Somerset, I discovered a collection of 36 speeches made by Stanley Baldwin between the years 1923 and 1926, published by Penguin Books under the title *On England*. I was entranced.

Of the 36 only four were on political subjects, the remainder ranged over a variety of subjects of immediate interest to his listeners. They were witty, learned and without rancour. Compared with the belligerence of today's politics, what a breath of fresh air they are.

Here was a Prime Minister and party leader who found time not only to indulge his own strong sense of local patriotism in his native town (Bewdley), "one came out of

this red soil, and one will return to it and lay one's bones in it", but to evoke the *genius loci* in every other place he visited and share his catholic knowledge and expertise in literature, the arts, history and institutions.

His love of the country and wild life comes out in his dedication to the bird sanctuary in Hyde Park to the memory of WH Hudson; his deep and undemonstrative religious convictions are seen in his talks on Christian ideals and religion in politics for the National Free Church conference and a Wesleyan meeting.

He described himself as "a sort of half-educated fellow who never stops learning"; but I wonder if there are any more exquisite passages in

modern English literature than are to be found in his address to the Classical Association on his debt to the classics. It was in the Roman qualities of piety and gravitas and the truth of the spoken word that he saw the foundation of European civilization.

Baldwin was three times Prime Minister, and perhaps the dominant figure in politics between the two wars; yet there is no statue or memorial to him in the Palace of Westminster. In the Members' Lobby of the Commons there are two empty plinths, the other six being occupied by Churchill, Lloyd George, Bonar Law and, most recently, Attlee.

In December last year I

tabled an Early Day motion that "a statue of Stanley Baldwin be placed in the Members' Lobby," which has attracted 108 signatures. Among the sponsors of my motion are Sir Harold Wilson, Edward Heath and James Callaghan. So far, however, only three Labour MPs have signed.

Baldwin's reputation has suffered from what could be called the Churchillian interpretation of history, and it is true that relations between them were never especially close. But to accuse Baldwin of appeasement is to confuse Stanley with Neville, and to place upon the first half of the 1930s blame that properly lies upon the second.

In fact Baldwin's reputation is unassailable. It rests

upon three major achievements: he helped to turn the Labour Party from being a revolutionary party into a constitutional one; he met and overcame the challenge of the General Strike of 1926, and by his skilful handling of the Abdication crisis probably saved the Monarchy.

Of the six who already stand in the Members' Lobby, only two, Churchill and Lloyd George, can claim, by their prowess in war, to have made a greater contribution to the state.

It is disappointing that, so far at least, the Labour Party has been so ungenerous towards Baldwin. His socialist friends, like Ellen Wilkinson, are long since dead and, it is true to say, that whenever references occur in

Baldwin's speeches to the Labour Party, they are studiously charitable and courteous, though there was fuel for quarrels a plenty. Conciliation was his constant aim.

Baldwin held for many years a very strong place in the affections of the people of all parties, and that I am sure, was because they knew from the early days of his premiership that service to the nation was his overriding purpose.

He took his party seriously enough but simply because he saw it as a necessary instrument to serve that purpose. This was the pervasion of a great speech of his on Democracy and the Spirit of Service which he made in December 1924 in the Albert Hall to members of the victorious Conservative Party.

"I want to see the spirit of service to the whole nation, the birthright of every member of the Unionist Party, Unionist in the sense that we stand for the union of those two nations of which Disraeli spoke; union among our own people to make a nation of our own people at home, which if secured, nothing else matters in the world... You cannot better serve your party, and through your party your country, than in dedicating your lives to that service."

Lady Lorna Howard, his daughter, tells the story of a hostel for tramps which was run privately by two old ladies in a Worcestershire village. Word spread that it would have to close. Baldwin went to his bank and put through the hostel door an envelope on which was written "from a grateful tramp".

There can be no memorial to Baldwin at Westminster without the support of Labour MPs. Conservatives and Liberals were happy to support Lord Attlee's petrification. Will Michael Foot be as generous? I shall try to persuade him when I meet him this week.

The author is the Conservative MP for Aldershot.

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Geoffrey Smith

Will Sir Geoffrey budget for a vote-winner?

As the Chancellor prepares his Budget, he is once again receiving a great deal of economic advice. But what are the political pressures on him this time? One indication that they are considerable was the Prime Minister's speech this week warning that the fall in oil prices limits Sir Geoffrey's room for manoeuvre. This was a deliberate tactic to dampen expectations, which had been rising to the point where whatever the Chancellor did was in danger of seeming an anticlimax.

But despite Mrs Thatcher's essay in pessimism, the political pressures on Sir Geoffrey are still strong. First he will want to avoid a repetition of last year's fiasco in which members of the Cabinet competed in letting it be known how much they disapproved of the Budget.

Last month, when the Cabinet discussed the broad strategy of this year's Budget, it seemed that all would be well. Specific pledges were neither given nor sought, but the general impression was that his proposals would not be such as to send a shudder of horror down the spines of any of his colleagues. Every-one could relax.

Except for Sir Geoffrey, that is, who now has to justify the calm of a Cabinet in which senior Conservatives have noted a considerable measure of rising damp.

In other words, most of Sir Geoffrey's fellow Ministers will be disappointed if there is not some mild reflation.

That wish is still more pronounced on the Conservative backbenches. Opinions vary as to whether the relief should take the form of a reduction in the National Insurance Surcharge, as the CBI recommends, or in taxation, which would be the preference of the Institute of Directors if the Chancellor strays from the rectitude of a neutral Budget. Some Conservative MPs are not particularly worried about what kind of relief there should be, so long as there is some.

The party, quite simply, wants something to cheer. Many Conservative MPs are now decidedly jumpy about their chances of re-election. They want something to steady their nerves. They want to be able to say to their constituency supporters, and to wavering Conservative voters: "Look, Mrs Thatcher always warned that there would be tough times before the economy started to recover. But this is the first sign of spring. Soon summer will be here."

It may seem a little obvious, but Conservative backbenchers are not looking for any subtle messages at the moment. They also believe that a bit of mild reflation from the Government would help to cut the ground from under the Social Democrats.

Much of this sentiment can be attributed to a desire for a psychological boost after what has been a pretty trying

time for any Conservative member. But it is also based on the calculation that there is not much time left.

The electoral calendar has already begun to exercise its tyranny. According to this reasoning, the election will be held in the autumn of 1983, which leaves only two annual Budgets before the party is judged at the polls.

The voters are naturally sceptical of a particularly

generous Budget in the run-up to an election. So if the Chancellor is to offer any comfort in time for it to have electoral effect, he had better start now.

This assessment is entirely logical, but it is based on the assumption that the election must be held in autumn next year. This is now the conventional wisdom in all parties. Mrs Thatcher will hardly want to go to the country

before then, and if she waits until the last moment in the spring of 1984 she will risk being destroyed by another winter of discontent. Look what the unions did to poor Mr Callaghan, and they were supposed to be on his side.

This reasoning may seem logical enough. The last two governments were undermined by conflict with the unions: Mr Callaghan in 1979 and Mr Heath in 1974. Surely no Conservative government would want to risk reviving memories of the three-day week and the battle with the miners?

Yet it can be just as dangerous for politicians as for generals to be dominated in their thinking by the lessons of the last war. Mr Callaghan suffered so much from the winter of discontent simply because the unions were supposed to be on his side.

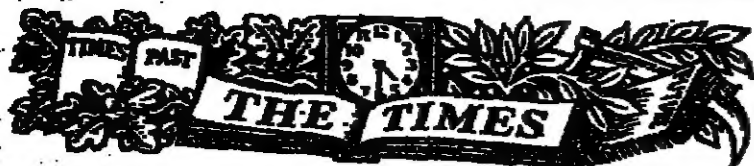
One of the strong points in Labour's appeal to the electorate is the claim that it is the party that knows how to manage the unions. Indeed, so much is Labour seen as the party of the unions that it usually loses support when the unions are disruptive.

even when the Conservatives are in office. This rule did not apply in 1974 because the disruption went so far as to threaten the stability of the country. Popular resentment against the unions was replaced by fear. The dominant sentiments of the February 1974 campaign were confusion and a desire for the quiet life. If Mrs Thatcher became embroiled in a conflict that threatened once more to bring the country to a standstill, the electorate would probably again be looking for some way out of the turmoil.

But resentment against the unions is stronger now than it was then, and anything less than another conflict of that severity — a repetition of the 1978-79 winter, for example — would probably damage Labour much more than a Conservative government that gave the impression of being resolute. These might seem to be conditions ideally suited to the SDP-Liberal alliance. In those circumstances, however, the SDP, which has been making hawkish noises about the unions, would be better



Sir Geoffrey: rising damp in the Cabinet



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YOUR COUNTRY NEEDS YOU

One unfortunate effect of the proposal to offer unemployed youngsters adventure training with the armed forces under a scheme to be announced next month, is that the arguments about unemployment will become inextricably, though unwarrantably, entangled with arguments about conscription. Conscription has become a taboo word in the political vocabulary since it was abolished by Mr Macmillan and Mr Duncan Sandys twenty five years ago. The military consequences of that decision have been obscured by the relative security which we have enjoyed in the world since then, a security consigned by self-satisfaction to the armed forces at being once again left alone with their professional and social consequences of the abolition seem also to have been ignored.

The effect of abolition was to give society a feeling of liberation from something which was felt to smother of compulsion and militarism. The easygoing attitude of voluntary service which permeated the British approach to defence recruitment affected society as a whole. "Rights" now take precedence over responsibilities from the cradle through the classroom, to the shop floor, and beyond. In such an age, the social benefits of conscription have become only the subject of lampoons in novels or of the fashionable resentment of people who think that a nation has no need — let alone a duty — to look to its own security.

Of course the arguments are not all one way, and no politician would dream of basing his election platform on the re-introduction of conscription. Nevertheless the subject should now be re-examined, and should stop becoming a taboo both for social and strategic reasons — neither of which are in any way connected with the problem of unemployment. The

strategic case for re-examining the Macmillan-Sandys decision to rely solely on small professional armed forces is based on the fact that events are unpredictable and the world is an inherently unsafe place. A policy of deterrence can not be more than a part of one's defence posture, and its credibility anyway depends on a nation's ability to meet situations created by some kind of breakdown of that deterrence. How and when such a breakdown might occur is not predictable. But we have lived in an era of total strategy for long enough now to know that an emergency, when it comes — and come it will, unless all the lessons of history are to be ignored — will have to be tackled somehow by the whole nation with all its resources, human and industrial, not just its volunteers. We maintain undermanned and overpaid armed forces which delight in their professionalism, and which refuse to contemplate a more modest but more precautionary role as a basis for expansion. Britain, alone of its European allies, relies solely on the market place to recruit enough volunteers to meet the needs of national security. This self-indulgence infects society as a whole, which feels that it has no need to worry about defence, other than to contribute to its cost through general taxation. The system, on military grounds alone, cries out for review.

The abolition of conscription was also a social tragedy. Compulsory service touched almost every family in the land and in touching them served to remind the people that the nation's defences required an effort from all her citizens however inconspicuous that effort might be. Secondly with the passing of conscription an ever-dwindling proportion of the population now has knowledge of, or contact with the armed forces. This is a potentially

dangerous state of affairs. It could lead to an alienation between the rest of the population and a tiny coterie of professional military men. The third reason is that universal military service provided a turnstile through which everybody had to pass — butcher, baker, candlestick maker, duke, don and doctor. That system provided some cement in a society only too notorious for its stratifications. It provided a common idiom for people of many different classes, accents and aspirations. Societies lose such a communal identity at their peril.

We would not suggest here that only some kind of military service should be reintroduced; but that the subject should certainly be reexamined in the context of arrangements for some compulsory and universal service which contained a military option, such as occurs, for instance, in France. A short period of compulsory youth service, civilian or military, should not be seen as a palliative to youth unemployment, nor discussed in those terms. It should be seen as an innovation which could help re-create a feeling of community and national identity which threatens to slip away from this country except on rare moments of public enthusiasm. Liddell Hart, that great strategist, abhorred conscription, as one would expect of somebody who was passionately devoted to professionalism. Napoleon, on the other hand, said it "is the vitality of a nation". The subversive effects of inflation, a diminishing sense of social responsibility, and years of diffident leadership have all conspired to loosen the cement in Britain's brick work. A debate about the need for young people to be conscripted in the service of their country, in a choice of tasks which would be either civil or military, might help put that cement back where it belongs.

NO NEED TO RULE ALL THE AIR WAVES

The Government is expected shortly to announce its plans for a British satellite which would provide two extra television channels within five years, and it is thought likely that both these channels will go to the BBC. If that is the Home Secretary's decision, it will be easy to understand the reasons. The BBC gives the impression at the moment of being under capable management; it is eager to have the extra channels; and it knows what it wants to do with them. It proposes to use one channel largely though not solely for repeat programmes and the other for a subscription service which the BBC believes would be a useful earner of revenue.

There is always a natural tendency on the part of any minister to respond to proposals which are put forward with the greatest urgency and conviction. But would this further expansion really be in the best interests of the BBC itself? It is nearly thirty years since the British Broadcasting Company (as it was then called) was formed, and for more than half its life to date the BBC enjoyed a monopoly of broadcasting in this country.

That monopoly was destroyed in one field with the introduction of independent television and then in another with the coming of independent local radio. But in each

instance the BBC has given ground reluctantly. It could not prevent the birth of independent television, but it responded to that competition with the determination to secure at least fifty per cent of the viewing audience. It could not block independent local radio but it was at pains to get in first with a number of local radio stations of its own. It has responded to the prospect of independent breakfast television with plans for a BBC breakfast television service, and now when two more television channels are up for grabs it is eager to get its hands on them.

This thrust for expansion may itself be regarded as a sign of vitality. Each extension, and projected extension, of the BBC's activities can be defended on its merits. But the total effect has been to inflate the Corporation to the point where it has become too unwieldy. Nobody who was starting from scratch to plan the best pattern of broadcasting for Britain would give to one organization, no matter how high-minded or efficient, responsibility for two out of four television channels, all national and regional radio, overseas broadcasting, a share of local radio and half the breakfast television that will shortly be available — never mind about the two more television channels.

This is not an argument for

breaking up the BBC as it now exists. That would do untold damage to a service of high quality simply to fit an organizational blueprint. In any case, it would be a pretty poor blueprint that failed to link overseas broadcasting to television and radio at home because this makes it easier to sustain a position of independence from government in what could otherwise degenerate into a mere propaganda service. But the BBC will have to adjust its thinking to a world in which it no longer has to have a stake in every new broadcasting activity.

The Annan Committee said in its report five years ago that it regarded "the next 15 years as an interlude between two eras, in which the swan-song of the era of conventional broadcasting is likely to develop into the prelude to the era of multiplicity of telecommunication services". There are differences of opinion as to how long it will take for this new era to come along. But with satellite television becoming available, it is evident that these two new channels will not be the last additional television outlets in the years ahead. If the BBC is to perform as great a service in the future as it has in the past it will have to think what its role should be when it can have only a distinctive and not a dominating share of the market.

Budget figures

From Professor R. R. Neild and Mr T. S. Ward
Sir, Anyone who looks around can see that the standard of public services has been reduced. Even more striking is the cut in public sector investment: house building, road building and investment by the nationalized industries. Yet Professor Friedman (February 13) and others keep asserting that Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues have failed to cut public expenditure.

The facts are that public expenditure has been cut severely, but those expenditure cuts, together with the tax increases and tight monetary policies imposed by the Government, have had perverse effects. They have reduced real demand and output. That has caused big increases in public expenditure on unemployment and supplementary benefits, loans to nationalized industries and other items where the Government has had little alternative but to compensate for reduced income.

As a result, total public expenditure, boosted in this way, has increased in relation to the GDP, which has been depressed by tight fiscal and monetary policies. Critics of the Government in their own ranks look at this increase and protest. They ignore the recession and the effect of budgetary policy in causing it.

They ignore the well-established proposition that figures for actual budgetary flows are no indication of budgetary policy because they do not differentiate between two types of change in expenditure and receipts: those caused by changes in public sector investment, those caused by policy changes, changes in tax rates, public-sector prices and expenditure programmes. The way to escape from this middle — a way which has been embraced by Professor Friedman in the past — is to use a measure which explicitly adjusts public expenditure and receipts for variations in GDP from a growth path consistent with constant employment. On that basis, public expenditure in relation to (constant employment) GDP, which stood at 45% per cent in 1975, was down to 45% per cent by 1978 and has been reduced by the present Government to 42 per cent in 1981-82.

May we plead that Budget figures on a constant-employment basis be produced alongside the traditional figures in this and future Budgets? As we showed in a study published by the Institute of Fiscal Studies in 1978, this can be done without great difficulty. Unlike the corrected figures now used, those on a constant-employment basis would be a guide to the restrictive or expansionary nature of budgetary policy.

Thus, it is not so surprising that Britain is in such a deep depression when it is seen that

the Budget balance on a constant employment basis has been changed from -7% per cent of GDP in 1975 to -5 per cent in 1978 and to +2 per cent in 1981-82. That is a total tightening of 10 per cent of GDP since Mr Healey did his U-turn. It is a far greater tightening of the Budget than occurred in all the Budget balancing exercises by Labour and Conservative governments in the early 1930s, and it far exceeds the degree of budgetary restriction imposed by any of our European neighbours in the current recession. Yours faithfully, R. R. NEILD, T. S. WARD, University of Cambridge, Faculty Board of Economics and Politics, Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge, February 22.

Hot line

From Mr J. N. Oppenheim
Sir, When it is good, it is very good. Yesterday, at noon in Edinburgh, I requested that a telephone be installed as soon as possible and, lo and behold, it was installed and working at 3.25 pm. Your faithfully, J. N. OPPENHEIM, 10 St Mary at Hill, EC3, February 24.

A challenging view of trial juries

From his Honour Gilbert F. Leslie
Sir, It is reported (February 23) that in a case at the Old Bailey, in which 15 young blacks are on trial for the murder of a white woman, the jury was "challenged" on the first day. After 40 minutes a jury consisting of three blacks, three Asians and six whites was chosen. On the second day, however, the jury had to be discharged and a new trial begun, because it was disclosed that one of the jurors was related to one of the counsel in the case.

Before a second jury was chosen no fewer than 26 jurors were "challenged" (including white members of the first jury) and a similar time was taken up. The second jury was composed of five blacks, five whites and two Asians. As the law is at present, an accused person is able to "challenge" three jurors peremptorily without giving reasons. His counsel, or he himself, merely says "challenge" as the juror is about to take the oath or affirm, and the juror has to leave the jury-box. But in the course of many years' experience at the Bar and on the Bench, on the North-Eastern Circuit (1932-62 less the war years) I never saw a juror peremptorily challenged, and I heard of only one case in which the right had been exercised. Counsel and defendants accepted what they regarded as "the luck of the draw".

In 1965, when I first presided at a criminal court in London, I was consequently very much surprised to find that "challenges" were common in the metropolis. So far as I could tell, between then and my retirement in 1980, they are usually made because defending counsel thinks that the juror may be intelligent or because the juror is white or a woman. In view of what goes on in the London courts I have formed the strong opinion, and I know that many experienced judges agree, that peremptory challenges should be abolished. If for any reason it would be unfair for a particular juror to adjudicate in a particular case, the objection should be stated in open court in the presence of the juror and be ruled upon by the judge. I believe that the law should be reformed in this way without delay.

I also believe that the law relating to the qualifications of jurors should be re-examined; but that is another story. Yours faithfully, GILBERT F. LESLIE, Reform Club, SW1, February 24.

'Sale' of Oxford places

From Dr and Mrs B. Ward-Perkins
Sir, The case of Wadham College accepting two students sight unseen (report, February 19), merely on the basis of a £500,000 gift from the Government, has raised interesting reactions in Oxford. In particular there seems to be a prevalent attitude that this is a harmless way of raising much needed money "for the greater good", since it involves foreign students outside the government-imposed quotas for British and EEC nationals.

However, we should like to point out that, long before quotas were introduced, this kind of sale, had it involved British students, would have been considered an unacceptable affront to Oxford's meritocratic ideals. It is not a worrying case of double morality, and furthermore insulting to the foreign countries involved, that we are prepared to do for them what we would not dream of doing for ourselves? Yours etc., BRYAN WARD-PERKINS, KATE WARD-PERKINS, As from: Trinity College, Oxford.

From Mrs R. A. Briant

Sir, The current controversy over Wadham College's admission policy raises two questions. The first is obvious: should places be made available in exchange for donations? If in principle, this be wrong, can there be circumstances in which it is none the less an acceptable course of action because the good it achieves outweighs the bad? In general my sympathies go against Wadham although I can see there is a case to be made on both sides.

The second issue exercises me more: is this controversy essentially a private matter or does it seem to imply? Oxbridge colleges are, after all, private foundations. The answer to this seems to me clear. Oxford, and Cambridge play a significant role in the public life of this country and are establishments of international renown. They confer qualifications which attract worldwide respect, give authority to their possessors, and are a source of pride and honour to many of the more influential positions in our society. Given this, while selection of undergraduates and college members is a private matter, the college's public life and the guidelines by which their choice is made must be of public concern. More generally, it is surely those entrusted with governing institutions which are not publicly accountable yet have influence and prestige whom we are most entitled to hope would conduct their affairs with integrity, mindful of public responsibilities as well as private interests. It is the price such institutions pay for their eminence that their decision may be the legitimate subject of public debate. Yours faithfully, ROMY BRIANT, 7 Canterbury Road, Oxford, February 24.

European Court judgment on caning

From Mr Edward Baker
Sir, I have not seen the full text of the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights in *Campbell and Cosans v UK*, in which I was one of those representing the first applicant in the case before the Commission at Strasbourg, but the summary you print today (February 26) hardly seems to justify your leading article's conclusion that the court "specifically refused to find caning a degrading treatment or punishment".

The court has apparently adopted the view, previously expressed by the Commission, that in a case where the applicants' own children were never actually subjected to corporal punishment, and where no medical evidence was produced of their suffering psychological or other adverse effects, the mere risk or threat of such infliction, that risk or threat could not by itself involve breach of article 3.

The article 3 implications of the actual use of corporal punishment are understood to be raised in a number of applications presently still *sub judice* at Strasbourg. The question also arose in a case which the Commission disposed of last year under the so-called "friendly settlement" procedure (Case of *Mrs X v United Kingdom*, report adopted by the Commission on December 17, 1981).

In the latter case the British Government comprised an article 3 claim arising from a school punishment of a few strokes of the cane, by paying £1,200 damages to the applicant and undertaking to issue a circular (the text of which, I believe, has still to be approved by the Commission) advising local education authorities in the United Kingdom "that the use of corporal punishment might in certain circumstances amount to treatment contrary to article 3 of the Convention".

The obligations which the Government has thereby undertaken under international law would appear to be unaffected by the court's decision in *Campbell and Cosans v United Kingdom*. It should perhaps also be emphasized that a friendly settlement arrived at by the parties to one particular dispute on the basis of a compromise of rights as defined in the Convention, it does not affect the right of other complainants to have their cases heard. Yours faithfully, EDWARD BAKER, 23 Salisbury House, London Wall, EC2, February 26.

Human factor

From Sir Ian Gilmore, MP for Amersham and Chesham (Conservative)
Sir, Unemployment is one of the greatest social and economic tragedies, and at present there are over three million unemployed in this country. Yet you managed to write a leading article on the forthcoming Budget today (February 25) without once mentioning unemployment. Even though one must hope that not many readers of *The Times* are on the dole, that was surely a remarkable omission? Yours faithfully, IAN GILMORE, House of Commons, February 25.

A dacoit at bay

From Dr Jane M. Renfrew
Sir, Trevor Fishlock's account of Malkha, the present day dacoit "king" in the Chambal Valley (February 15), prompted me to refer to some notes made by my grandfather, Sir Robert Ewenbank, about his capture of another notorious dacoit, Jotia Sardar, in Sanjeli State some time before the First World War, which may be of interest. Dacoity has been more of less stamped out in British India, but it survived here and there in corners of Rajputana, and Jotia Sardar had created a reign of terror in some independent native states to the north. Once he entered Sanjeli State, which was in my grandfather's charge, he had to be tackled and law and order restored.

Sardar's procedure was to visit a village unexpectedly, with a companion or two or three of his gang, and to order a good supper — meat, rice, something sweet, and a bottle of country liquor — followed by a bed and a woman if the headman refused he would walk through the village swinging his sword and looting off the heads of any children who happened to come in his way, as a forfeit of what might follow. After a couple of nights of Sardar terrorising the inhabitants of Sanjeli State, having murdered several children and outraged several young women, my grandfather would tackle him. With a police force of only six sepoy to help, he enlisted the assistance of all the men of this small state to spread out along the border at dawn armed with any weapons they could lay their hands on — rusty old swords and spears, flintlocks and even bows and arrows — and at given signal to start beating their way towards the centre, examining all possible hiding places as they went. At first a large number of panthers were disturbed, but

Mr Jeremy Thorpe and Amnesty

From Mr David Astor and others
Sir, Human rights are being abused throughout the world under widely differing political systems. We believe the world needs an independent body of unassailable integrity to expose these official abuses. It must be impartial, disinterested, and of impeccable judgment. We have supported the efforts of Amnesty International because its work for the oppressed has been conducted in this manner. We are therefore disturbed by the damage done to Amnesty International that may be caused by the announcement of Mr Jeremy Thorpe's appointment to head its British section. In our view, after all the mistakes in which he has been involved in recent years, his appointment could seriously harm the work of Amnesty International. Mr Thorpe has shown himself to be a man of unsound judgment.

Mr Thorpe was chosen by the governing body of the British Section of Amnesty; that body is now responsible to Amnesty's members and supporters throughout this country. We believe that all those who share our view should join in making their opinion unequivocally known to the governing authority of the British Section.

Yours faithfully, DAVID ASTOR, PATRICIA HEWITT, RICHARD HOGGART, PETER REDDAWAY, ILLI TWEEDIE, MICHAEL ZANDER, 9 Cavendish Avenue, NW5, February 25.

Saving bird habitats

From the Director, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
Sir, Your profile of the Forestry Commission (February 22) states that the conservationists "know that they need sites for golden plovers" and so they know that they are against reforestation. Not so. There is ample room for further forestry in many parts of upland Scotland; the point at issue is the choice of sites. In Wales and England much less plantable land remains. In Wales a substantial proportion is known to be the natural stronghold for important upland bird communities, including the golden plover.

In northern England and Scotland the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and the Nature Conservancy Council are undertaking major survey programmes to pinpoint sensitive upland areas and identify the habitat requirements of bird species at risk. But it will require a commitment from forestry interests if integration is to be successful.

So far, as existing state forests are concerned, we are particularly pleased that the commission has embarked on work, in conjunction with our society, to produce detailed guidelines which will enable bird conservation objectives to be taken properly into account in future forest management.

However there are still areas where serious differences of opinion exist, notably over the management of the country's remaining semi-natural woodlands. Of particular concern are the remnants of Caledonian pine forest: the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds is deeply concerned by the apparent failure of the native pine wood scheme, administered by the Forestry Commission, to prevent the clearance of mature woodland on Speyside which is the prime habitat for Britain's only endemic bird, the Scottish crossbill, and two pine wood specialists, the testaceous and capercaillie. Yours faithfully, IAN PREST, Director, The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire, February 23.

Lead in petrol
From Dr Richard Axton
Sir, If the government were to set a lower rate of tax on lead-free petrol and their cars would soon be converted. The motor manufacturing industry might even benefit from the breath of fresh air.

Yours faithfully, RICHARD AXTON, Christ's College, Cambridge, February 24.

Sotheby's Belgravia

From Mr G. D. Llewellyn
Sir, Mr Lee's letter (February 25) is disingenuous. Sotheby's Belgravia, as he must know, is emphatically not closing down. Its very success as some years ago to open negotiations for the acquisition of larger space adjoining our headquarters at Bond Street to accommodate Sotheby's Belgravia's need for expansion.

This space has happily become available to us two years earlier than expected. Yours faithfully, GRAHAM D. LLEWELLYN, Chief Executive, Sotheby Parke Bernet and Co, 34-35 New Bond Street, W1, February 26.

University funding

From the Provost of University College London
Sir, Your report of last Wednesday's preliminary discussion by the Senate of the University of London of the University College application for direct UGC funding may perhaps be misunderstood. Such a statement as "not a single head of college spoke in favour" might be taken to imply that at least one spoke against the proposal. In fact, no heads of the other colleges, schools and institutes of the university contributed to this preliminary discussion as they will be having a separate exchange of views on the matter at the Collegiate Council. The discussion at Senate was well balanced, although student members of Senate (not from University College) made a number of speeches against the proposal. JAMES LIGHTHILL, Provost, University College, Gower Street, WC1, February 26.

All in a mess

From Major C. P. Good
Sir, A recently arrived circular has provided us with some light relief. It was addressed to Mr Officers Mess, commenced "Dear Mr Mess," and wished to know whether Mr Mess thought it worth investing 40p per week to get the world's most quoted magazine. Even at this reduced price we think that we shall save our money. I am, Sir, yours faithfully, C. P. GOOD, Officers Mess, 1st Battalion The Duke of Wellington's Regiment, BFPO 811, February 16.

Saturday Review



The miracle of Fish Lake

By Brian Aldiss



John Fowles has described Brian Aldiss's new novel, *Helliconia Spring* (part one of the *Helliconia* trilogy) as "the beginning of a new kind of science fiction". It is a remarkable feat of the imagination. Already comparisons have been made with Tolkien's *Lord of the Rings* cycle.

Aldiss made his reputation with two outposts and best-selling novels, *The Hand-Reared Boy* and *A Soldier Erect*. But he is best known as one of our most innovative science fiction writers. In working out how people would survive on *Helliconia*, and what the flora and fauna would be like, he consulted scientists: Iain Nicolson on astronomy, Dr Peter Cattaneo on biology, Dr Desmond Morris on biology. The novel reveals a new solar system — and a world disturbingly analogous to our own.

were away? A fine thing that would be.

The cloud of breath about their heads united them as they leaned on their spears and looked accusingly at Aoz Roon. The latter paced about, keeping himself separate from them, his expression blank.

"Turn back? You talk like women. We came to fight, and fight we will, even if we throw our lives to Wutra while we do so. If there are phagors near, I'll summon them. Stand where you are."

He went at a run to the top of the ridge behind him, so that the women were again within

his view, intending to shout at the top of his voice and awaken all the echoes in the wilderness. But the enemy was already in view. Now, too late, he understood why they had seen no more wandering Borlienians; they had been driven off. He stood paralysed before the sight of humanity's ancient enemy.

The women struggled at one end of the fish-shaped lake, the ancipitals grouped at the other. The women made frightened and uncertain movements; the ancipitals were motionless. Even in their surprise, the women responded individually; the phagors could only be seen as a group.

It was impossible to make out the number of the enemy. They merged together with the late afternoon mists filling the hollow, and with the scarred greys and blues of the scene. One of them gave a thick, protracted cough; otherwise they might have been lifeless.

Their white birds had settled on a ridge behind them, at first with some jostling, now spaced out regularly, with heads submissively on one side, like the souls of those departed.

From their frosty outline, it could be determined that three of the phagors — presumably the leaders — were mounted on kaidaws. They sat, as was their habit, leaning forward with their heads close to their mounts' heads, as if communion was in progress. The foot phagors clustered against the flanks of the kaidaws, shoulders hunched. Nearby boulders were not more still.

The cougher coughed again. Aoz Roon threw off his spell and called to his men.

They climbed along the crest of the ridge, to stare at the enemy in dismay.

In response, the phagors made a sudden move. Their strangely jointed limbs geared themselves from immobility to action with no intermediate stage. The shallow lake had checked their advance. They had a well-known aversion to water, but times were changing; their harneys said "Forward." The sight of thirty human gillots at their mercy decided them. They charged.

One of the three mounted brutes swung a sword above his head. With a churring cry, he kicked his kaidaw, and mount and rider burst forward. The other brutes followed as one, whether mounted or running. Forward they dashed — into the waters of the shallow lake.

Panic scattered the women. Now that their adversary was almost on them, they ran hither and thither between the ridges. Some climbed one side, some the other, making small sharp noises of despair, like birds in distress.

Only Shay Tal remained where she was, facing the charge, and Vry and Amin Lim clung to her in terror, hiding their faces.

"Run, you fool woman!" bellowed Aoz Roon, coming down the ridge at a run.

Shay Tal did not hear his voice above the shrieks and the furious splashing. She stood firm at the end of the fish lake and flung out her arm, as if gesturing to the phagor horde to halt.

Then the transformation. Then the moment that ever after in the annals of Oldorado would be referred to as the miracle of Fish Lake.

Some claimed later that a shrilling note rang through the frosty air, some said a high voice spoke, some vowed Wutra struck.

The whole group of marauders, sixteen in number, had entered the lake, led by the three mounted stallions. Their rage drove them into the alien element, they were thigh deep in it, churning it up with the fury of their charge, when the entire lake froze.

One moment it was an absolutely still liquid, lying, because undisturbed, unfrozen at three degrees below freezing point.

The next moment, disturbed, it became solid. Kaidaws and phagors all were locked in its embrace. One kaidaw fell, never to rise again. The others froze where they were, and their riders froze with them, hemmed in ice. The stallions behind, brandishing their arms — all were trapped, held in the grip of the element they had invaded. None took as much as one further step. None could fight free to gain the safety of the shore. Soon, their veins froze within their bodies, despite the ancient biochemistries that coloured their bloodstream and protected it from the cold. Their coarse white coats became further sheathed in rime, their glaring eyes frosted over.

What was organic became one with the great inorganic world that ruled.

The tableau of furious death was absolute, carved from ice. Above it, white birds wheeled and dipped, crying with gaping beaks, finally making off to the east in desolate flight.

Next morning, three people rose up early from a skin bivouac. Powdery snow had fallen during the night, giving the wilderness a peppery appearance. Freyr ascended from the horizon, casting watery purple shadows over the plain. Several minutes later, the second faithful sentinel also struggled free into Wutra's realm.

By then Aoz Roon, Laintal Ay, and Oyre were on their feet, beating and stamping circulation into their limbs. They coughed but were otherwise silent. After looking at each other without speaking, they moved forward. Aoz Roon stepped out onto the lake of ice, which rang beneath his tread.

The three of them walked across to the frozen tableau.

They stared at it almost in disbelief. Before them was a monumental piece of statuary, fine in detail, wild in imagination. One kaidaw was almost under the hoofs of the other two, the greater part of its bulk submerged by brittle waves, its head rearing up in fear, its nostrils distended. Its rider struggled for control, half fallen from its back, terrible in immobility.

All the figures were caught in mid-action, many with weapons raised, eyes staring ahead to the shore they would never reach. All were encased in rime. They formed a monument to brutality.

Finally, Aoz Roon nodded and spoke. His voice was subdued.

"It did happen. Now I believe. Let's get back."

The miracle of Year 24 was confirmed.

He had sent the rest of the party back to Oldorado the previous evening, under Dathka's leadership. Only after he had slept could he believe he did not dream the incident.

Nobody else said anything. They had been saved by a miracle; the thought dazed their minds, silenced their tongues. They trudged away from the alarming sculpture without another word.

Once they were back in Oldorado, Aoz Roon ordered one of his slaves to be taken by two hunters to Fish Lake, to the site of the miracle. When the slave had seen the tableau with his own eyes, his hands were lashed behind his back, he was faced towards the south, and booted on his way. Back in Borlien, he would tell his fellows that a powerful sorceress watched over Oldorado.

© Brian Aldiss

"Suppose," Brian Aldiss writes, "that Earth took not a year of 365 days to complete its orbit of the sun, but a much longer time; suppose it took, to be precise, the equivalent of 2,592 years — would not almost everything we know be transformed?"

In Aldiss's new novel, *Helliconia Spring*, the planet of *Helliconia* is minutely observed by Earth Observation Station, in which a young boy called Yuli founds a city called Oldorado. His descendants, while coping with great climatic changes, build up a civilization of a kind and beat off attacks from the phagors, Oldorado's original inhabitants — two-legged half-beasties of bovine descent with long white hair, horns and gruesome yellow blood. The action takes place over centuries.

Mankind and the phagors are enemies, yet co-dependent. The humans can take the heat, and the thick-coated phagors the intense cold. The Great Year of 2592 years is a kind of mirror, each rival species dominating in turn.

What happens when that 2592-year cycle, the phagors, competes for supremacy with humanity? How is that competition resolved when nature requires both species to survive if either is to do so?

In this extract, the humans, led by Aoz Roon, Shay Tal and Laintal Ay, rout the phagors — with the help of a "miracle".

Characters and terms

in order of appearance

Freyr-dawn Freyr and Batalix are the two stars around which *Helliconia* orbits in a binary system.

Aoz Roon the empire-builder who rules Oldorado.

Shay Tal an early feminist who founds an "academy of learning".

Dol Sakil Aoz Roon's woman.

Eline Tal Shay Tal's maid.

Laintal Ay a descendant of Yuli's who represents gentleness and humanity.

Borlienians neighbouring human nation — the enemy across the river.

Tanth Ein Aoz Roon's lieutenant.

Wutra god of the skies.

Ancipitals phagors (the species with two sharp edges — from their two-edged horns).

Kaidaws yak-like but fast steeds.

Gillots adult female phagor.

Vry an apprentice sorceress.

Amin Lim attendant of Vry.

Stallions adult male phagors.

Oyre daughter of Aoz Roon.

Dathka silent friend of Laintal Ay.

If you want anything in Barley you go to see Nance and George; between them they can find anyone who does anything, or sells it or sometimes has a bit of this to exchange for a bit of that. They know everyone in the village and for miles around, they relay advice, information and news.

Nancy runs her family and the village shop and delivers meals-on-wheels and is the Secretary of the W.I. George is caretaker of the village hall, a spare-time carpenter and handyman, a keeper of ferrets, shooter of pigeons and crows. He knows where and when you can get bales of straw, second-hand chickens, wire, shoes, day-old bantams and green walnuts, retriever puppies, marrow plants and well-rotted manure. He has helped us out of trouble with our septic-tank overflow and a jackdaw-blocked chimney, got us a cheap garden shed and wrung the necks of sick hens. George is very tall and

very thin. Nance is tiny, brittle-looking as a sparrow, she have never seen either of them sitting down.

They have a stream running through the bottom of their garden, and in spite of the ferrets, they rear orphaned leverets and ducklings and injured tawny owls. There is generally a make-shift cage or wire-run about the place, and a notice on garage or shed door saying "Do not open".

I like to go and see them, they are good people to be with. And so, naturally, when I needed to locate a regular supply of wood for the stove, I went to ask them. "Man you want," George said, "is Amos Ash."

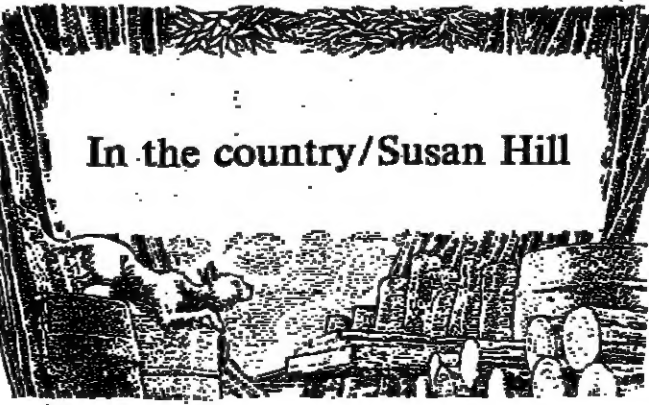
"Green bungalow beyond High Halk." Right. I reached the gate. "Only trouble is," he threw over his shoulder, "he'll not answer his door."

High Halk lies at the top of the ridge that runs above Barley for seven miles and overlooks all the villages of the Fen, and beyond. You go

past the pond and then up a steep slope between overhanging trees, along a track which is a good place for blackberries in autumn and elderberries in June, and where the ground is deeply scored with the marks of horseshoes, for the ridge is a glorious place to ride over. Over a stile, and then, abruptly, you are out on top.

This was a perfect day for being up there, the sky clear and cloudless, so that I could see for miles on all sides. The wind made a high, keening sound. On either side of the ridge itself are open fields, unfenced and at this time of year either ploughed or left to grass. Flocks of plovers were feeding and I saw several pheasants scurry for cover.

I walked past the farm. No sign of a bungalow. So I went back and asked a man mending a post. He nodded the slope to a copse lying low behind the farm paddock. I was a few yards on when



Mr Ash, the woodman

"Doesn't answer his door."

I went along a scruffy path towards an ugly, green-roofed, pebble-dashed bungalow set in a clearing just in front of the copse, the sort of house that was built just before planning permission, building regulations and green belt conservation got

stricter. In front and on two sides was a sort of yard. Old water butts and oil drums and piles of assorted stakes, poles and logs, were littered about. This cats streaked away in all directions, and flattened themselves under doors. The net curtains at the windows were yellow, the

paintwork flaking. A dog began to howl, and hurl itself at some closed doors.

I knocked once, hurriedly, and when no one came, scribbled my name and address on an old envelope with "Please contact about logs", and pushed it through the letter flap. A snarl on the other side, a body hit the door, and my note disappeared. I ran, determined that I would look elsewhere for my wood supplies.

For two weeks we used anthracite on the stove and I hated it, hated the smell, the smuts, the nasty black piles of the stuff filling the storehouse. Then, one afternoon, the doorbell rang.

"Ash," he said. He wore a cap with the peak at the back of his head, and a raincoat with a piece of knotted string for a belt. String tied up his trousers at the knees. He was small and his face was the colour and texture of dried-out bark. At the top of the steps was a wooden hand-cart with long handles. I began to

explain that we had a greedy stove and would need lorry-loads of logs. He gave me a pitying look. "Wants to sample, doesn't he?"

"Well, yes..."

"Let's have a look at 'em." He came inside, opened the top of the stove, blew inside it, banged down the lid. Went outside again, glanced up at the chimney. Nodded. "You don't want nothing green, Tar," he said. "Seven and six," and then another, "Birch," he said, "nine bob," and then a third, "Apple," he said, "and them's for your hearth, you don't waste apple on that stove. Nine bob."

It is astonishing how completely I have forgotten the L.S.D. system. Seven and sixpence? Nine bob? I don't know how Mr Ash goes on with his shopping for he will have nothing whatsoever to do with the decimal system, and I have a struggle when he leaves the bit of old cigarette packet in the letter box that reads, "Wood £11 17/6."

He comes on alternate Mondays in winter, starting and stopping the deliveries when he himself decides, in accordance with the weather. He drops the logs into the shed, pushes his account through the door, closes the gate. He rarely speaks and his cap is always backwards. I thought he had a low opinion of us and our overfed, hearth-rug cats. But at Christmas there was a gift, a great cherry log, with a sprig of holly stuck into the bark, left outside the back door. It burned evenly and steadily, as sweetly as the most fragrant pipe tobacco, scenting the whole house, and I was secretly pleased to discover from George and Nance that Mr Ash only haunts out those to a few, favoured customers.

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These articles are edited extracts from *The Magic Apple Tree* by Susan Hill, to be published by Hamish Hamilton on April 29.

New dance/John Heilpern Pleasure more than perfection

In good times or bad, I find it helps to keep dancing (as far as you can), and in a manner of speaking, that is just what I have been up to lately. True, the Dance Theatre of Harlem has been doing all the dancing for me, but that is only to be expected in my condition. My point is, this wonderfully exciting ballet company has this effect on you: it makes audiences feel they are actually taking part in a celebration, a celebration of dance.

And quite suddenly, as the *New York Times* critic Anna Kisselgoff points out, this still young and very special company is on the threshold of another American success story. Dance Theatre of Harlem's five-week season at the City Center in New York has been a triumph of the extraordinary, ranging from Petipa to jazz, while it has broken yet more new ground within its eclectic repertoire. If there were any doubts about it before, the troupe is now a vital creative force in American dance.

For the first time, Dance Theatre of Harlem has emphasized dance-dramas among its premieres. *Streetcar Named Desire* — in an age when most leading companies are producing ballets. At the same time, DTH has not abandoned its George Balanchine heritage. On the contrary, the classical and neo-classical work of its ensemble is among the most precise and disciplined of any company — far superior, in my view, to the ensemble of the American Ballet Theatre. Its performance this season of Balanchine's seminal *Concerto Barocco* could be equalled only by Balanchine's own New York City Ballet.

And that is now to be expected. Arthur Mitchell, who founded DTH with Karel Shook only 12 years ago, was for 20 years a leading member of City Ballet, becoming the first black dancer to be internationally recognised for classical dance. Mitchell drew first from Balanchine and the black heritage of jazz and modern dance; Karel Shook, a graduate of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, added the Ballet Russe staging of *Scheherazade*, *Paquita*, and, a nice point, a one-act *Swan Lake* — the "white" act.

Dance Theatre of Harlem, begun for social reasons as a form of protest and crusade, has long since proved that blacks can perform classical dance. It has also recently lost three of its stars to other companies, including Mel Tomlinson to City Ballet. Arthur Mitchell tells me it was during their successful season at Covent Garden last



A human X (standing) by Virgil Smith, Stephanie Dabney; Johnson

year that the battle of acceptance (and self-acceptance) was in fact well won. Within its classical roots, the company's world premiere of *Firebird* by John Tarras is, above all, a terrific expression of showmanship and fun. But *Firebird*'s 1910 ballet for Diaghilev re-choreographed many times since then by Balanchine and Bejart, among others owes little to its Russian past in this version. Geoffrey Holdrege's sets and costumes drip with sensuality.

There is nothing precious about the Harlem dancers. It is rare at the ballet, and most welcome, when audiences feel free to cheer and laugh, to openly enjoy themselves, as audiences did at *Firebird*. It has been said that the company's current repertoire lacks the contemporary masterpiece. Perhaps, but how many Jerome Robbins' are there?

Mr Mitchell reminds us that he runs a Dance Theatre, as opposed to a ballet company. DTH is not any one technique or style. For Mitchell, ballet is a style and dance is a theatrical essence. It is how the Harlem dancers are able to switch with ease from the classics to their new dance-dramas.

What they bring to Donny

Paul Griffiths Back to Thirties nostalgia

Well: Silverlake. New York City Opera/Rudel. Nonesuch DB 79003 (2 discs).

One obstacle to the Kurt Weill revival has always been the smallness of the output: what do you go on to after *The Threepenny Opera* and *Mahagonny*? Two years ago tried out a collection to that problem by taking *Der Silbersee*, a long and complex morality play by Georg Kaiser for which Weill provided the music in 1933, and sharpening it up to produce *Silverlake*. This is the version that the Nonesuch label now brings out.

The original Kaiser play is part political allegory, part dystopian, a strange mixture of Brecht and Strindberg, and as such it would not doubt be extremely difficult to translate. It is also very long, and if performed complete would swamp the two discs of Weill's score. There is, therefore, ample excuse for the severe adaptation offered here if the work is to be brought to the English-speaking stage, though on record it is less easy to feel happy with the Broadway singing of some of the participants or with the inclusion of a lot of music from another Weill theatre score, used to underlay the dialogue that still remains.

Nevertheless, *Silverlake* gains some authority from the fact that Weill himself was happy to turn his art to the service of the American musical, and it does give us our only opportunity to hear some of his strong and beautiful songs, as well as the last pieces from the *Gustav III* music. All that remains to be fished from *Der Silbersee* — and unfortunately it is rather important — is the satirical venom, the sharp force that makes number like "The Ballad of Caesar's Death" at once reckless, right and encouraging in the Germany of 1933. *Silverlake* has turned it all into Thirties nostalgia.

Because of pressure on space *Front Line* will appear on Wednesday. David Wade returns next Saturday.

Records of the month

John Higgins

Vienna bursts into song

Stars of the Vienna Opera, 1946-53. EMI 205-43 187/9 (3 discs).
Weinberger: Schwanke der Bagdader. Popp / Jerusalem / Frey / Bavarian Radio Orchestra / Wallberg. CBS Masterworks 79344 (3 discs).
Flotow: Martha. Popp / Jerusalem / Frey / Bavarian Radio Orchestra / Wallberg. Eurodisc 25 422 XGR (3 discs).
Wibbe: Der Bettelstudent. Guden / Konetzni / Schok / Berlin SO / Stolz. Eurodisc 27 187 XDE (2 discs).

The resurgence of operatic life in Vienna was one of the post-war miracles. The city may have looked as bleak and empty as Harry Lime himself, but the Opera and its standards flourished in exile at the Theater an der Wien while its own home was being rebuilt. And the word did not take long to get around the music circuit. Singers, once established or aspirant, packed their bags with what possessions remained and made their way to Vienna because that was where the quality was to be found.

EMI have some superb archive material of this period, thanks mainly to the influence of the late White Legas. He went to Vienna to record, as Alan Blyth points out in his introduction to *Stars of the Vienna Opera*, shortly after the company had come to London in 1947. That was a visit picked here by the Musicians' Union, in the eventuality of the decision to engage the Vienna Philharmonic.

It was the Vienna Opera too which provided many of the singers for a Covent Garden struggling again to its feet in the late Forties: Patzak, Wiltsch, Lipp and, of course, Schwarzkopf, who later went to Covent Garden. All are represented here, and in some instances, with recordings previously unpublished. Lipp's versions of the Queen of the Night's two arias

under Furzwangler, in one of her Royal Opera House roles, are new to the catalogue: they come across with easy colouratura though nor much venom.

There was very much part of the Vienna style. Kunz is almost conversational, taking the audience by the lapels, when he plays Papageno or even Figaro. Schwarzkopf and Seefried suggest the same intimacy in the duet for Susanna and the Countess in the third act of *Figaro* — Karajan is the conductor in this exquisite piece of music-making.

The big names abound — Tauber, Weltsch, Jurinac — but EMI have been careful to include others which are in danger of fading from the memory. There is Maria Cebotari, who came from Bessarabia and died of cancer before she was forty. She is certainly inspired by one bit tune, the Polka from *Schwanda the Bagpiper*. It was Schwanda which kept the pennies trickling in during Weinberger's old age.

It has never been managed to keep a place in the British repertoire, although Sadler's Wells staged it at around the same period as Lipp and Co. were appearing at Covent Garden. Its particular brand of fantasy in which Farmer Schwanda encounters the

Devil and is rescued by Babinzky, a Robin Hood figure, is much more to the Central European taste than our own. The school is that of Prokofiev's *The Love for Three Oranges* or Janacek's *Mr. Broucek*. It has the exuberance of the Prokofiev and CBS have assembled a cast to do it justice, led by Hermann Frey in the title role of Schwanda, der Dodel-sackpfeifer — the opera is given in German. Siegfried Jerusalem is a dashing Babinzky. Lucia Popp is the wife who stays at home while her husband goes to Hell, and Siegmund Nimsgern manages to conceal the fact that in this opera the Devil does not get all the best tunes.

Much of the Schwanda team, including Popp, Jerusalem, Nimsgern and the Bavarian Radio Orchestra under the excellent Heinz Wallberg, turn up on the Eurodisc label in Flotow's *Martha*. It is another opera which has struggled unsuccessfully to keep its place in the British repertoire, but there are rival recordings, including a delightful issue with Frick and Wunderlich, while Schwanda has the field to itself. But Eurodisc's version is ripe and full-flavoured — very well worth sampling.

Another Eurodisc issue this month, Millocker's *Der Bettelstudent*, almost returns us to Vienna, although the orchestral forces are the Berlin Symphony, playing marvellously for the veteran Robert Stolz. Rudolf Schock and Hilde Konetzni, among the cast here, are in the EMI compilation, and Hilde Guden, the lead soprano in Millocker's operetta, ruled Vienna for many a year. Eurodisc does not say when the recording was made, but it comes up fresh and exceedingly idiomatic. Millocker, a professional civil servant, knew how to write tunes and Stolz and his cast know how to perform them.



Irmgard Seefried as Susanna.

William Mann Different guises

J. S. Bach: Harpsichord Concertos in F, D, G minor. Leppard/ECM. Philips 9500 962. [£7.90/\$9.95]
J. S. Bach: Brandenburg Concertos 1-6. Soloists/Berlin RSO/Mazzel. Philips 6527 053 (2 discs). [£7.91/\$9.95]
A. Scarlatti: 12 Sonatas. di concerto grosso. Bennett/Sunrise/Stratford/Eltham. Mercury 6527 053 (2 discs). [£7.91/\$9.95]
J. C. Bach/Mozart/Stamitz/Vanhal: Oboe Quartets. Still/Perlman/Zuckerman/Harrell. EMI ASD 3916.

J. S. Bach is thought to have invented the idea of a solo concerto for harpsichord, with string accompaniment, but all his extant works in that form seem to derive from earlier versions, with another solo instrument, and three chosen for Raymond Leppard's record are all well known in such versions, the first as Brandenburg 4, the others as violin concertos in keys a tone higher than here. You know these originals, you will be fascinated to observe what the transcriptions required of Bach, in minute musical detail. The embellishments added by Leppard and his colleagues are superb, credibly similar to those appropriate to the originals.

They are all also excellent harpsichord concertos in their own right, as any pianist may discover, and as these performances prove. The finale of the F major goes ponderously, and the harpsichord is under-banced with noisy recorders. The treatment of the detail is clear, the performances are otherwise lively and inventive.

Those who prefer a weightier Bach may fancy Lorin Maazel's set of the Brandenburg Concertos. The soloists are fine players, especially Maurice André in No. 2. Maazel employs a full string orchestra, bass-heavy in a cramped acoustic, and lays a

heavy pulse on the music in the quick movements. Nos 3 and 6 are treated as works for large string orchestra. These performances sound less convincing than those of Karajan and the Berlin Philharmonic. But the Brandenburgs are chamber, not orchestral, music: if you want the sound of baroque instruments, go to Leonard's set.

The Scarlatti works, really Concerto grosso with a varied concerto each time, are his first serious concern with pure instrumental music, and shake less inventive music than most of Corelli or Handel. The diversified instrumentation does link them with Bach's Brandenburgs, and I think make a lively case for them, with bright, strongly rhythmic playing, admirable soloists, and an enthusiasm which finds one winning movement in just about each of the 12 concertos (or symphonies, if you prefer). Our own William Bennett makes his mark in the concerto with flute, and Bernard Soustron contributes strongly to those with solo trumpet, the most colourful.

Ray Still, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra's principal oboe, has a delightful security with flute, and a delightful coupling with Chabrier's *Suite Pastorale*. Highly original, meticulously and vivaciously imagined tableaux, their lovingly blended parts seem still wet within their delicately carved classical frames. Ravel, who loved the gently oscillating, almost pointillistic "Sou-bois", would have relished the poise and delicacy of this performance.

Unlike either of these two works, there is a bewildering choice of available recordings of Mozart's *Hare and Posthorn Serenades*. Philips presents a reissue and

Hilary Finch French rhapsody

Chausson: Symphony in B flat/Chabrier: Suite Pastorale. Detroit SO/Paray. Mercury SRI 75029.
Mozart: Haffner and Posthorn Serenades. Staatskapelle Dresden/Waart. Philips 6770 043 (2 discs).
Mahler: Symphony No. 1. Chicago SO/Abbado DG 2532 020.
Dvorak: Cello Concerto No. 1 in A/Polonaise. Saldó/Czech PO/Neumann. Supraphon 1110 2728.

A contemporary once described Ernest Chausson as a man rising from the middle of a dream and taking a step towards real life. His Symphony is more withdrawn yet more whimsically spontaneous, as rhapsodic yet more hesitant in its outworkings, than Cesar Franck's to which it is often compared; and that combination of delicacy and ardour which Debussy so admirably in it is sensitively realized in the Detroit Symphony Orchestra's new recording.

They bring to it a New World freshness and buoyancy, with Paul Paray never oversteering its gentle lyricism, but affectionately pointing out its clarity of line, its ventilating and capricious accompanying figures. It was a pity to split the work between two sides, but this is a delightful coupling with Chabrier's *Suite Pastorale*. Highly original, meticulously and vivaciously imagined tableaux, their lovingly blended parts seem still wet within their delicately carved classical frames. Ravel, who loved the gently oscillating, almost pointillistic "Sou-bois", would have relished the poise and delicacy of this performance.

Unlike either of these two works, there is a bewildering choice of available recordings of Mozart's *Hare and Posthorn Serenades*. Philips presents a reissue and

attractive new coupling of both works from earlier recordings by the Dresden Staatskapelle, filling out the spaces with three Marches.

The string playing of this orchestra is as distinctive as ever, radiating sharp light and little vitality in the Haffner where they urge on the sweet, fragile solo violin playing of Udo Licht. Equally outstanding are the characteristic wind solos in the Posthorn, chuckling through each allegro.

The Chicago Symphony Orchestra's new recording, under Abbado, of Mahler's first symphony is not for playing to anyone to whom you are trying to defend Mahler from the charges of vulgarity or wearing his adolescent heart on his sleeve. The player's startling and always compelling virtuosity is directed here to an interpretation which, though instantly stunning, can turn energy to coarse pugnacity, sentiment to almost condescending sentimentality, leaving in the score as the oak will welcome the Supraphon's enterprising release of his hitherto embryonic first cello concerto. Dvorak's wisdom in leaving the work unorchestrated becomes ever clearer as it progresses. Like the early piano concerto, a lovely melody will slide up then not know what to do with itself, rambling on amid itself, notespinning and throat-clearing until ousted by another. Jarl Burghauer's valiant realization and orchestration is played with redeeming enthusiasm and conviction by the Czech Philharmonic who accompany (that is the word) Miloslav Saldó's tough, dedicated cello playing.

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ART GALLERIES

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Travel/edited by Shona Crawford Poole

Brittany/Nicholas Wapshott

Land's End, French style

Finistere, a familiar storm point from the shipping forecast, is the most westerly thrust of mainland France, the head of Brittany which juts into the Atlantic. It is an insular part, proudly Breton and intimate with the sea, traditional in everything from voting to the rituals of marriage.

And, as the sea surrounds, so the influences of the rest of France are forgotten and ignored; nowhere more so than in the spit of bays and beaches which lunges westwards from the point of Audierne to the Point du Raz.

This is a remote strip of sea-locked land, almost an island by geography and more certainly an island by temperament. Two roads run east and west along it, and from them run narrow lanes through hamlets and farmyards which lead alternately to high cliffs and small, sheltered beaches.

Were it not for the blue-dyed local folk — for once the two words are appropriate — this would be Cornwall. White-washed houses look down across dry stone walls, past hedges and gorse expanses to the rocky shore and white sand. Except in August, when all respectable Frenchmen — and which are not? — take their annual holiday while burglar and tourists have Paris to themselves, this French Cornish coast, Courmayeur, is almost empty. It is possible to sit alone on an empty beach all day as if it were a tropical island, disturbed only by the crashing waves and fishing boats passing along the horizon.

And what advantages there are to staying in France. At the morning market in

Audierne, there are oysters cheap enough to buy by the score. There are crabs, fresh sardines, crayfish, langoustines and lobsters. Artichokes are so large and so cheap that they start every meal, dunked in butter. The patisseries peddle the usual tempting breads, but also offer *knighn amon*, a local butter-baked gâteau, like a well-brought-up lardy cake.

The villages — and many points in between — offer at least one restaurant with glorious food at a price which old people boast to have been available in Britain in their day. And, at last, some benefits of the Common Market. If there is anywhere which profits from the Common Agricultural Policy it is the small French farmer who here lets out his home to the grateful Brit while he summers with his in-laws.

The countryside holds a series of small adventures, designed by chance to satisfy the need for a gentle outing. The churches are small, stone-built and historic, with fine stained glass, and protected from the road side by stone calvaries, tall images of Christ upon an often rustic cross, looking like a well-pruned apple tree.

Ornithologists will know already that this stretch of coast holds the Reserve de Cap Skaun, the Breton Stimbidge. There may be found, perched on their rocky nests, a motley flock of birds which would have brightened Daphne du Maurier's heart, among them the rare great black-backed gull, democratically mingling with the common penguins.

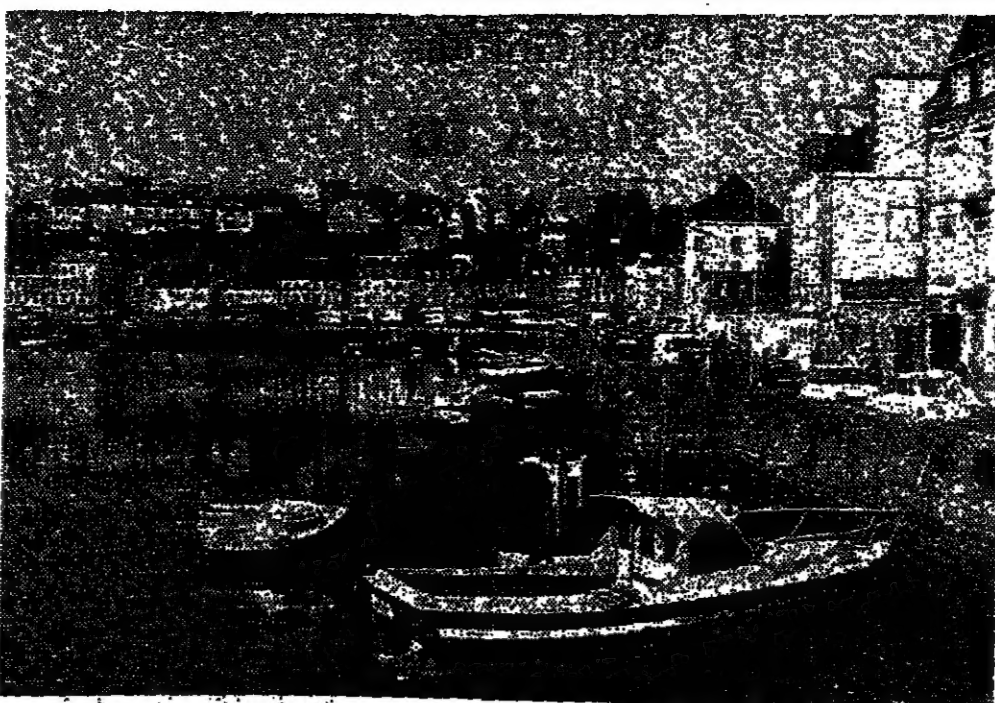
And the promontory has a number of cliff points, where the Michelin guide awards the Michelin stars. There are three main views, although

many of the smaller points are worth exploring, if only for the sense of discovery. In reverse order of spectacle and danger, the big three are: Brezellec Point; Van Point, which needs a guide; and the treacherous Point du Raz — whose name promises a naughty night out but means, more appropriately, a strong current. The Point du Raz is France's Land's End, takes over an hour for a full guided tour between plunging wave-filled hollows and gives an inhospitable toe-hold to France's furthest west mainland building, the Vieille Lighthouse.

For rainy days there is, at an hour's drive, Quimper, the source of big-bowled pottery, once home to the inventor of the stethoscope, with a medieval cathedral, two cinemas and an art gallery and museum which would be the envy of a large American city.

But that is for the unreconstructed tourist. Bad weather and night-time on the Cornouaille peninsula are for reading and sleeping. And for company, the same farmer who gives you milk in a pail for breakfast, still warm from the udder, will happily waste an hour or two over a bottle, cursing the Government, the bureaucrats or whoever you prefer.

Holiday Villas offer a number of homes of various sizes for rent in west Brittany, varying in price according to the number of beds and the time of year. For example, villa sleeping four costs from £36 per week in May up to £189 per week in July/August. Holiday Villas, 850 Brighton Road, Purley, Surrey CR2 2BH, (Telephone 01-660 5566).



Audierne, a peaceful haven on a wild coast

Photo: Caroline Forster

Health/Thomas Stuttford

The malaria menace

Climate and poverty have always combined to make a visit to the tropics a calculated risk to health. The risk is small but can be minimized by taking precautions.

The principal danger remains malaria. It is unfortunate that frequently the prophylactic measures taken against it are inadequate or outdated. More than 2,000 cases are diagnosed in travellers returning to Britain every year and deaths regularly occur.

Malaria is only spread by the bite of a female Anopheles mosquito. It can transmit one of four different types of malarial parasite, each of which produces different symptoms of varying severity. The two com-

mon parasites are *Plasmodium falciparum* and *P. vivax*. *P. falciparum* gives rise to malignant tertian malaria. (It is called malignant because it is dangerous and, if untreated, potentially fatal.) The other common malarial parasite is *Plasmodium vivax*. This causes benign tertian malaria, which although an unpleasant, disabling disease is rarely fatal. The term benign is only comparative.

Fifteen years ago medicine was winning the battle against malaria. Mosquitoes or their larvae were destroyed by convenient insecticides; eradication programmes were well supported by the local population; and the malarial parasites were sensitive to the drugs chloroquine, paludrine, or daraprim.

This has all changed. Mosquitoes are now able to survive spraying with many of the most commonly used insecticides, and many of the malarial parasites they carry have become resistant to the previously favoured drugs. Although new anti-malarial drugs have been produced, resistance has developed to these too.

The comparative ease of prescribing an efficient prophylactic in the past has produced complacency. It is only recently that the average doctor practising in the West, let alone his travelling patients, has become aware of this resistance to one or other of all the known tablets by one or other of the parasites.

Chloroquine resistance has become common in the serious form of malaria, *falciparum*, and is now a problem in the Far East, Papua and New Guinea, parts of Kenya and Tanzania, as well as in tropical areas of central and South America.

Drugs, Fansidar or Maloprim, are available and one or other should be taken. Fansidar, sometimes difficult to buy in Britain, is taken once a week. Maloprim is taken once or twice a week, depending on the doctor's opinion. In those areas where

there are no resistant strains of *P. falciparum*, chloroquine can be taken in a weekly dose of 300mg. Other possibilities are Paludrine daily, either one or two tablets.

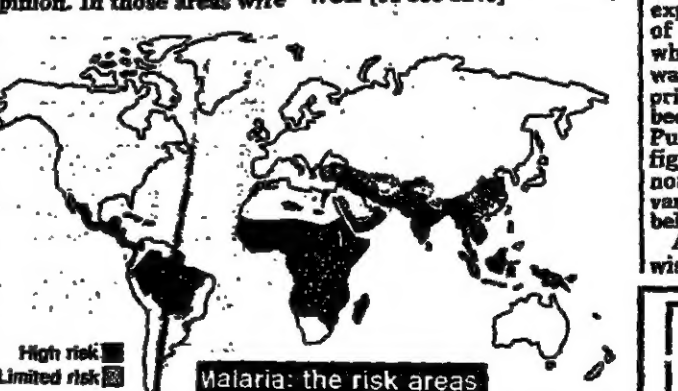
It is more usual now to prescribe two tablets a day, unless the risk of infection is very slight, as in parts of the Gulf and North Africa.

The choice of anti-malarial is dictated by the need to guard against the dangers of *P. falciparum*, but 20 parasites accounts for 3 in 100 of the cases of malaria in Britain. Most of the cases are due to the less serious parasite *M. Vivax*, by always kept at but is Maloprim or Fansidar to only occasionally one in those parts of South-East Asia where the parasite is very common.

Despite no drugs when taken to essential that pregnant, it is as well as the mother, would be protected against malaria. Antimalarials can guarantee no return of malaria, but they will take their toll on the system.

Up to a week before they go abroad (doctors' opinions differ) on the optimum time to start taking the drugs. They will take their toll on the system. Up to a week before they go abroad (doctors' opinions differ) on the optimum time to start taking the drugs. They will take their toll on the system.

Doctors will consult the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, which as well as giving advice, also publishes a small booklet *Preservation of Personal Health in Warm Climates*. The Ross Institute is at Keppel Street, London WC1 0JH (01-568 8240).



Malaria: the risk areas

The Great European Eaters, 3

Robert Irvine

The English

Learn how to protest

Curiously, at least for French, the items on the lists in England are referred to in my opinion as Mouton Rothschild. This is an insult. More importantly, it could cause what on the bill, which happened at Lock. Bordeaux drank an excellent Landeron from Costat one (64.75). Pres at a can have goodie here as reasonable pretence, anywhere else makes, as I noticed some are badly informed — let down by themselves!

At Lockjoints range Dubouef to a Fleurie (65.30) 19 Beaujolais de across, which is really flat for At the same stand you pay £3.85 for a Rognon and lacking in common knowledge in marriage of Eleanor thaitaine to Henry II of the death knell for ash vines in 1152, Bordeaux then becoming your vineyard. Perhaps side will come, since there about 1,000 acres of vines der cultivation in England and Wales, not necessarily vines well known for times in the Middle Ages.

It seems that the English are drinking more and more wine. There are more and more wine-bars where it is sold by the glass: a sign of consumer interest in this drink, which your forbears were familiar. Another reason for sharpening your taste, for teaching you about wine.

This wine tastes of nothing but profit.



I went to dinner with two friends at the Garrick, a rather exclusive club, I believe, dedicated to the memory of the great interpreter of Shakespeare. What a marvellous place! What a beautiful collection of antique portraits. What a fine dining-room with its round tables of polished wood, its small tables and the convivial sound of an elite enjoying itself. I am very well but remember above all a 1966 Chateau La Lagune (£15), an exceptional year, which delighted us. Need one add that on the same list a 1965 Latour, a worse than mediocre wine, was £27.50?

And that I also found a Bordeaux Troisgras, the name of the famous restaurant of Roanne. I need hardly say that it had nothing to do with them, but the coincidence is still dangerous. For them!

Doubtless I'm wrong to be indignant in France as well as here had wines on certain lists. But that's because the restaurant is dishonest, whereas in London it's rather because of ignorance. You should beware of Arc de Triomphe and other Eperons d'Argent. You should be astonished to find among Port wine only the mediocre Mateus. Learn how to protest, to be insistent, to be discriminating.

Next: The Sharrow Bay Hotel, Ulswater.

Discount news

Holiday makers planning last minute skiing trips have more discounted packages to choose from than sun seekers this week. Club Mark Warner has reduced all its one and two week holidays by £20 throughout March. The resorts offered are Verbier, Courchevel, Meribel and Val d'Isere, and the board arrangement is the usual chalet party deal of breakfast, tea after skiing, and dinner with wine. Prices run from £189 for seven nights in Val d'Isere.

Nelson has reduced the price of a number of winter sports holidays in Italy, Austria and France on the basis that the holiday maker chooses the country and board arrangement and the company chooses the resort and accommodation. Discounts range from £30 off a two week half-board holiday in Italy (new price £169), to £80 off a two week self-catering holiday in France (new price £99). Departures are mainly from Gatwick, but some of the discounted deals are from Manchester, Newcastle or Birmingham.

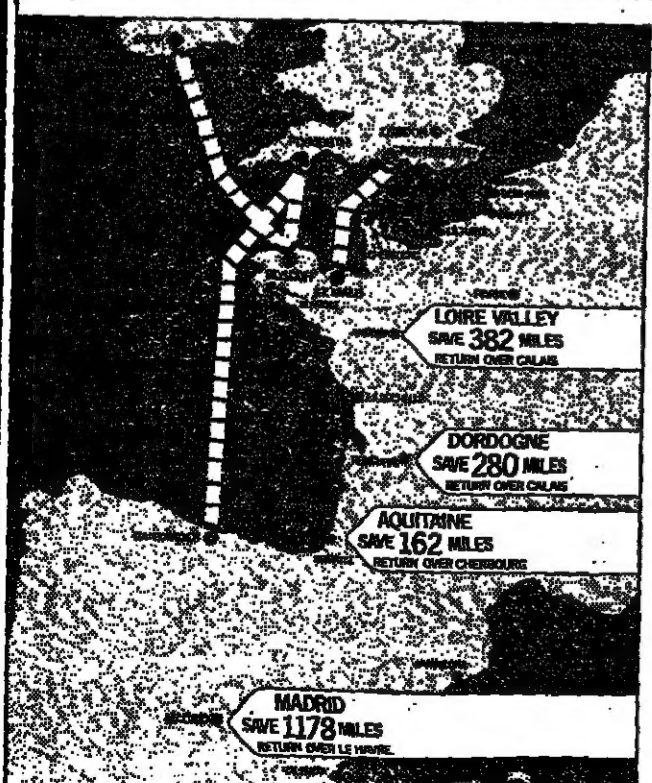
Thomson Holidays is offering discounts of from £23 to £48 under its "square deal" system on early March departures to Benidorm, Tunisia, Majorca, the Gambia, Malta and Athens.

Destination	Nights	Company	Price	Save	Conditions
SKIING					
Avoriaz, France	7/14h/b	Supertravel	£179/279	£35	Mar 6
Courchevel, France	7/14h/b	Supertravel	£199/314	£35	Mar 6
Meribel, France	7/14h/b	Supertravel	£194/299	£35	Mar 6
Tignes, France	7/14h/b	Supertravel	£159/259	£35	Mar 6
Val d'Isere, France	7/14h/b	Supertravel	£164/269	£35	Mar 6
Zermatt, Switzerland	7/14h/b	Supertravel	£174/269	£35	Mar 6
Seefeld, Austria	7/14h/b	Swans	£144/231	£30	Mar 26, Manchester, Birmingham & Gatwick
Santa Caterina, Italy	7/14h/b	Swans	£96/187	£50	Mar 6, 13, 20 & 27
Val Gerola, Italy	7/14h/b	Swans	£75/152	£50	Mar 6, 13, 20 & 27
Courmayeur, Italy	7/14h/b	Ski West	£150/225	£30	Mar 6
Meribel	7/14h/b	Ski West	£159/219	£60/100	Mar 6
Verbier, Switzerland	7 s/c	Ski West	£102	£58	Mar 6
Zermatt	7/14h/b	Ski West	£159/209	£35/71	Mar 20
Les Arcs, France	14 s/c	Thomson	£110	£30	Mar 20, Manchester
St Lary	14 s/c	Thomson	£72	£40	Mar 13 & 20, Luton
Formigal, Spain	7 s/c	Thomson	£73	£30	Mar 20 & 27, Luton
Val d'Isere	7/14h/b	Ski MacG	£202/308	£25/30	Mar 8
Meribel	7/14h/b	Ski MacG	£211/314	£25/30	Mar 13 & 20
Verbier	7/14h/b	Ski MacG	£211	£16	Mar 20
WINTER SUN					
Florence	7 n/b	Pegasus	£150	£40	Mar 8, Luton
Madrid	4 b/b	Pegasus	£140	£20	Mar 7
Majorca	14/21 s/c	Stair	£125	£65	Apr 14, 21 & 28
Malta	14/21 s/c	Stair	£125	£108	Apr 17 & 24
Yugoslavia	14/1/b	Portland	£139	£59	Mar 9
Rhodes	14/1/b	Portland	£149	£70	Mar 9
Algarve	14/1/b	Portland	£149	£70	Mar 9
Costa del Sol	14/1/b	Portland	£139	£67	Mar 9

Flights are from Gatwick unless otherwise stated. All discounts are calculated on current brochure prices. † Summer brochure. * May only be booked directly. Portland telephone 01-388 5111 and 081-288 1186

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LA ROCHELLE	276	204	285	428	330	309	384
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Bridge/Jeremy Flint

Beware, rabbits

Bridge can be an exasperating game. For a change you cut a good player against two rabbits. To your mortification, the rabbits, assisted by a generous lie of luck, run rings round you. A recent rubber of this sort reminded me of an old time expert's favourite aphorism. He would glower at each of his opponents in turn, and snort. "Lovely bidding, lovely play".

Love all.
Dealer West.

♠	A 10 9 7 6 4	♥	K 8 7 5	♦	A 10 9 7 6 4	♣	K 8 7 5
♠	Q 6 5 3 2	♥	A 10 9 7 6 4	♦	K 8 7 5	♣	A 10 9 7 6 4
♠	K 8 7 5	♥	A 10 9 7 6 4	♦	K 8 7 5	♣	A 10 9 7 6 4
♠	A 10 9 7 6 4	♥	K 8 7 5	♦	A 10 9 7 6 4	♣	K 8 7 5

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No	2V	No	54	No	54	No	54
No	4A	No	4A	No	4A	No	4A

Opening lead 4C

Declarer, one of the rabbits, won the trick with his OK and successfully finessed the AJ. When the Q fell on the next round of trumps, there was no further problem. As he wrote down the score, South turned to me. "Do you approve of my bidding?" I said I did not. There was a sequence which precisely described his hand. The bidding should have gone.

North 34
INT 34
SNT 44

"As you have apparently overridden your partner's decision to play in no trumps, I went on, "there can only be one logical explanation. You must hold a hand that is too strong to bid 1NT-44; in other words, a good hand with a moderate six-card suit. Partner is invited to bid the slam if his hand contains controls and a strong doubler's control. I'm so glad you didn't bid like that. North slipped. "I would have passed four spades without giving the matter a second thought."

opinion of his play, which was equally misconceived. Superficially, it is an even money guess which way the money is finessed. But if West has 4Qxxx South has no chance. Whereas if East has the spade length, declarer can normally still succeed by a trump reduction.

North-South game. Dealer North.

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3.0	12.0	4.5	7.6
5.4	5.4	5.0	8.8

Royal Vulcan set for Placepot on way to Cheltenham jackpot

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

With the National Hunt Festival no longer a speck on the horizon we will be looking for hints at Kempton Park today that could prove profitable for the Cheltenham next month. The Tote Placepot Hurdle, the Tote Pattern Steeplechase and the Rendisham Hurdle are the races that seem likely to provide them.

Royal Vulcan, my selection for the Placepot Hurdle, is the ante-post favourite for the Triumph Hurdle, which is the big race for four-year-olds at Cheltenham. Betting on the outcome of the Sun Alliance Steeplechase does not begin nearly so early, but when it does Semas O'Flynn is a name that is bound to be prominent, especially if the Pattern Steeplechase is run at the same time as the Rendisham Hurdle.

No one in their right mind would back Derrin Rose to win any race these days, let alone the Rendisham Hurdle, because his record shows he is every bit as likely to dig in his toes and refuse to race as he is to win.

To remain favourite for the Rendisham Hurdle, Derrin Rose must first beat Lulay, Morice, Bustino and Tiger Whale this afternoon. I think he will, but Royal Vulcan is a name that is bound to be prominent, especially if the Pattern Steeplechase is run at the same time as the Rendisham Hurdle.

Nothing has happened in the meantime to make me change my mind. On the contrary, Royal Vulcan's next visit to Kempton at the beginning of December simply confirmed the impression of excellence that I formed when he was first seen in the Pattern Steeplechase. On the contrary, Royal Vulcan's next visit to Kempton at the beginning of December simply confirmed the impression of excellence that I formed when he was first seen in the Pattern Steeplechase.

Winter's passport to disaster

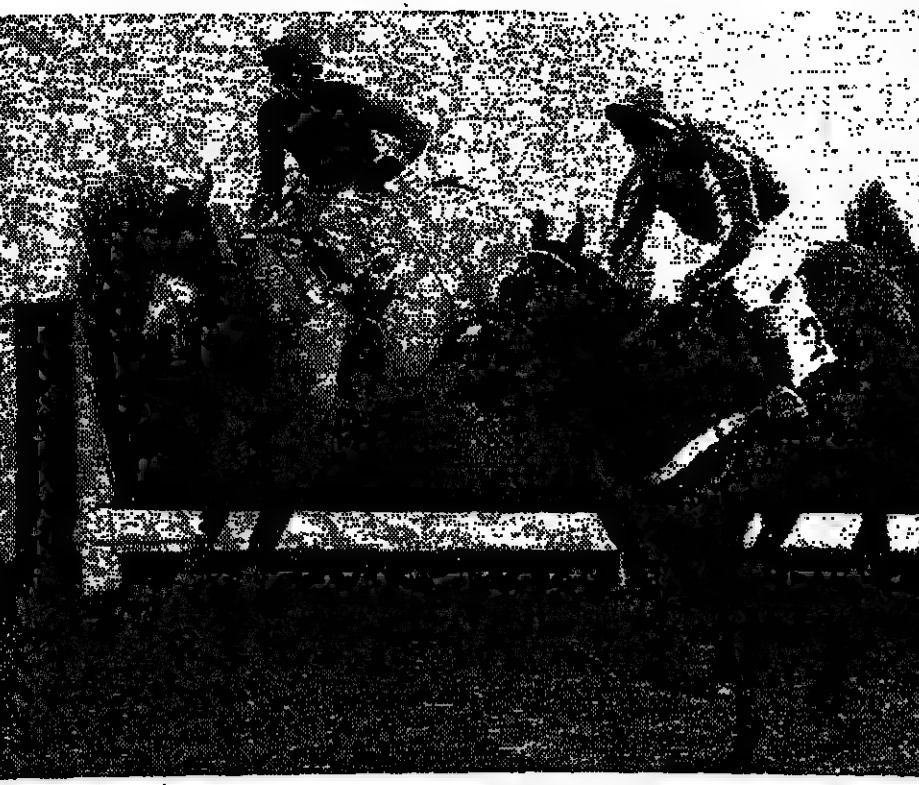
By Michael Seely

Rolls Ramlar, who was to have had his Grand National preliminary in the Gifford Land Rover Hunter-chase at Kempton Park yesterday was not allowed to run because of an irregularity in his passport. This was in contravention of the Rules of Racing concerning immunities against influenza. Rule 35 states that after a horse's two preliminary injections a booster must be given within 14 months. In 1975, when trained by Arthur Stammers, Rolls Ramlar was given his third jab six days late. Consequently all subsequent immunities have been invalid. The oversight occurred because the rule was only changed a period of three weeks would elapse before the second. As no animal is allowed to run for 10 days after an inoculation, Rolls Ramlar will only be clear for four days before the big race. And as Fred Winter pointed out it would be unfair for Aintree's formidable fences to confront any horse who had not seen a racecourse for nearly two years. It is all a great shame as Rolls Ramlar had an undeniable chance, having been unbeaten in five outings a couple of seasons ago.

Despite the absence of Rolls Ramlar the hunter-chase still gave the thrill of the afternoon. Those who like backing odds-on favourites must have felt like jumping in the winner's enclosure after Sparrow Missle's half brother, Cruise Missile, had sprinted away from the front on the run in at the Oriel Cognac Novices Steeplechase. As it is he will probably be all the better for his rest next season. After all he will only be the same age as Aldinai was last year. Cruise Missile was last year's second leg of a double. Half an hour earlier the jockey had also won the Littleton Novices Handicap over Red Field.

Mr Thorne had good news about Sparrow Missle, who finished second to Aldinai in last year's National. After various treatments to his injured leg Sparrow Missle was confined to his box for three months, but he is now turned out in a field and is thoroughly enjoying life. Mr Thorne broke a leg in a riding accident last November.

The injured 55-year-old jockey Club member is now well on the road to recovery, but as he said: "It is a good job I am not 100 per cent fit or I would have been tempted to get Sparrow Missle ready for the Horse and Hound Cup at Stratford. As it is he will probably be all the better for his rest next season. After all he will only be the same age as Aldinai was last year. Cruise Missile was last year's second leg of a double. Half an hour earlier the jockey had also won the Littleton Novices Handicap over Red Field."



Cruise Missile, after a successful lift-off at the last, takes a giant step to victory.

never thought they would come to me".

Amateurs are the backbone of National Hunt racing. And it was good to see John Thorne in the winners' enclosure after Sparrow Missle's half brother, Cruise Missile, had sprinted away from the front on the run in at the Oriel Cognac Novices Steeplechase. As it is he will probably be all the better for his rest next season. After all he will only be the same age as Aldinai was last year. Cruise Missile was last year's second leg of a double. Half an hour earlier the jockey had also won the Littleton Novices Handicap over Red Field.

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ROUND-UP SHOW JUMPING

Broome's last chance to add to car collection

David Broome, who has won six Lancia cars in the past seven years, can add to his collection when he starts favourite at the Lancia Trophy show jumping competition at Park Farm, Middlesex, today.

The car, worth £7,500, goes to the rider with the highest combined points total in two events — the trophy and the silver lance. Broome has some of his best horses qualified in both.

Broome, who is 42, missed out in 1976 after winning for the first time the previous year. If he is still short of the odd vehicle or so, now is the time to make his move for a replacement as the sponsors are pulling out after ten years.

"It is all very sad", Raymond Brooks-Ward, the managing director of British Equestrian Promotions, said. "But we can only thank David for the tremendous support for show jumping."

The Lancia Trophy also carries a first prize of £1,400 and Broome, who has twice won the individual title (in 1975 and 1979), can make it a treble with the Ross, last season's winner of the King George V Gold Cup. But the opposition will be severe, not only from riders like Harvey Smith, Malcolm Fryar and Caroline Bradley, but talented youngsters like 18-year-old Lesley McNaught, the European junior champion.

Miss McNaught, the Warwickshire protégée of Ted Edgar has qualified five horses throughout the season, although under the rules she can only ride three of them. She has selected Whato, One More Time, and the sure-footed FMS Barterella.

Nick Skelton and Graham Fletcher, who have both given up the chase of a gold medal in 1984 Olympic Games, are relinquishing their amateur status during the week-end also competing. Skelton the 1978 trophy winner, has another chance with Cara.

BASKETBALL

Ball is in Palace's court

Not until the last baskets of the National League season have been sunk tomorrow will the winners of the first division likely to be known.

The title destiny is Crystal Palace's, that much is sure, but little else is in the closest ever finish to the league season, which must be just what the Yorkshire Basketball Association wanted for selling the sport to Channel Four for a live evening's viewing every week from November onwards.

The two clubs are level on points, having both lost two games — one to each other — but Palace are ahead, having scored five more points in the games between. So if Palace win their last two games at Whitehead Manchester tonight and at John Carr Doncaster they will take their sixth title, no matter what Sunderland tonight, and at TCB Brighton tomorrow.

On paper the two contenders have an easy game and one hard one. Palace should beat Manchester and Solent should beat Doncaster. But Palace's defence is superb, while Manchester's attack is brilliant. Solent's last game was a chance of defending their title in Wembley, having surprisingly lost 83-76 to Team Talbot Guildford in overtime on Thursday. If Sunderland fall, last season's league champions, Fife Solent manage to do at home to Sunderland tonight, and at TCB Brighton tomorrow.

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SKIING

Weirather's view is not a happy one

Whistler Mountain, Canada, Feb. 26 — Bad weather is threatening the men's downhill which is due to launch the North American Cup stage of the alpine skiing World Cup here tomorrow. Heavy snow brought bad visibility to the training runs which were abandoned by Dave Irwin, Canadian whose unusually high position was largely due to him having a late run.

Irwin, 28, started in twentieth position while the narrowly beaten Austrian runner-up, Helmut Hoeflechner, slid third. The Austrians, disappointed in the first training run, did much better yesterday with four of their downhill specialists achieving places in the top ten.

Leading skiers have been critical of the course and the Austrian world champion, Harti Weirather, complained: "I should have brought my cross-country skis. This isn't a downhill, it's a World Cup. It's too easy even for a woman's downhill." In the bad visibility, none of the favourites were able to show their chances in training. Steve Podkorski was almost half a second down on Irwin while Weirather trailed by more than three seconds.

The Austrian, twenty points adrift of Podkorski in the title race, said: "If I don't finish among the first three in Whistler, the win will be Podkorski's and he'll thoroughly deserve it."

The season-long battle between West Germany's Irene Epple and Switzerland's Erika Hutter moves to North America for a World Cup women's race tomorrow at Aspen Mountain, Colorado. Miss Epple, 24, has won three giant slalom titles this season, and with another victory she would secure the giant slalom title.

SKIING CONDITIONS

Depth (cm)	Conditions	Off Plate	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Crans-Montana 100	150	Good	Powder	Good	+4
Crans-Montana 100	150	Good	Powder	Good	+4
Crans-Montana 100	150	Good	Powder	Good	+4
Crans-Montana 100	150	Good	Powder	Good	+4
Crans-Montana 100	150	Good	Powder	Good	+4
Crans-Montana 100	150	Good	Powder	Good	+4
Crans-Montana 100	150	Good	Powder	Good	+4
Crans-Montana 100	150	Good	Powder	Good	+4
Crans-Montana 100	150	Good	Powder	Good	+4
Crans-Montana 100	150	Good	Powder	Good	+4

Kempton Park

- Tote double: 2.30 & 3.30. Treble: 2.0, 3.0 & 4.0.
- [Television (GTV): 1.30, 2.0 & 3.30]
- 1.30 FOOD BROKERS HURDLE (Novices: £2,813; 2m) (7 runners)
- 101 21101 DASHMAN (D) (Suek Fawcett) 7-11-10 P. Scudmore
- 102 21102 TRISKA (D) (R. Kennedy) 6-11-10 P. Scudmore
- 103 21103 MORTON (D) (J. Gifford) 6-11-10 P. Scudmore
- 104 21104 SEA OTTER (D) (J. Gifford) 6-11-10 P. Scudmore
- 105 21105 HENRY (D) (J. Gifford) 6-11-10 P. Scudmore
- 106 21106 JONAS PARADE (D) (J. Gifford) 6-11-10 P. Scudmore
- 107 21107 JONAS PARADE (D) (J. Gifford) 6-11-10 P. Scudmore
- 108 21108 JONAS PARADE (D) (J. Gifford) 6-11-10 P. Scudmore
- 109 21109 JONAS PARADE (D) (J. Gifford) 6-11-10 P. Scudmore
- 110 21110 JONAS PARADE (D) (J. Gifford) 6-11-10 P. Scudmore

Kempton Park results

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- 106 21106 JONAS PARADE (D) (J. Gifford) 6-11-10 P. Scudmore
- 107 21107 JONAS PARADE (D) (J. Gifford) 6-11-10 P. Scudmore
- 108 21108 JONAS PARADE (D) (J. Gifford) 6-11-10 P. Scudmore
- 109 21109 JONAS PARADE (D) (J. Gifford) 6-11-10 P. Scudmore
- 110 21110 JONAS PARADE (D) (J. Gifford) 6-11-10 P. Scudmore

Stratford-on-Avon

- 2.0 BIDFORD CHASE (Handicap: novices: £1,505; 2m) (11 runners)
- 101 21101 BIDFORD CHASE (Handicap: novices: £1,505; 2m) (11 runners)
- 102 21102 BIDFORD CHASE (Handicap: novices: £1,505; 2m) (11 runners)
- 103 21103 BIDFORD CHASE (Handicap: novices: £1,505; 2m) (11 runners)
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- 107 21107 BIDFORD CHASE (Handicap: novices: £1,505; 2m) (11 runners)
- 108 21108 BIDFORD CHASE (Handicap: novices: £1,505; 2m) (11 runners)
- 109 21109 BIDFORD CHASE (Handicap: novices: £1,505; 2m) (11 runners)
- 110 21110 BIDFORD CHASE (Handicap: novices: £1,505; 2m) (11 runners)

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- 108 21108 BIDFORD CHASE (Handicap: novices: £1,505; 2m) (11 runners)
- 109 21109 BIDFORD CHASE (Handicap: novices: £1,505; 2m) (11 runners)
- 110 21110 BIDFORD CHASE (Handicap: novices: £1,505; 2m) (11 runners)

Doncaster

- 1.45 DAILY MIRROR CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HURDLE (Qualifier: novices: £1,445; 2m 150yds) (12 runners)
- 101 21101 DAILY MIRROR CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HURDLE (Qualifier: novices: £1,445; 2m 150yds) (12 runners)
- 102 21102 DAILY MIRROR CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HURDLE (Qualifier: novices: £1,445; 2m 150yds) (12 runners)
- 103 21103 DAILY MIRROR CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HURDLE (Qualifier: novices: £1,445; 2m 150yds) (12 runners)
- 104 21104 DAILY MIRROR CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HURDLE (Qualifier: novices: £1,445; 2m 150yds) (12 runners)
- 105 21105 DAILY MIRROR CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HURDLE (Qualifier: novices: £1,445; 2m 150yds) (12 runners)
- 106 21106 DAILY MIRROR CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HURDLE (Qualifier: novices: £1,445; 2m 150yds) (12 runners)
- 107 21107 DAILY MIRROR CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HURDLE (Qualifier: novices: £1,445; 2m 150yds) (12 runners)
- 108 21108 DAILY MIRROR CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HURDLE (Qualifier: novices: £1,445; 2m 150yds) (12 runners)
- 109 21109 DAILY MIRROR CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HURDLE (Qualifier: novices: £1,445; 2m 150yds) (12 runners)
- 110 21110 DAILY MIRROR CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HURDLE (Qualifier: novices: £1,445; 2m 150yds) (12 runners)

Kempton Park selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

- 1.30 DASHMAN, 2.0 Royal Vulcan, 2.30 Seamus O'Flynn, 3.0 Derrin Rose, 3.30 Classified, 4.0 Hot Tomato.

Stratford selections

By Michael Seely

- 2.0 Statist, 2.0 Novuswalk, 3.0 Raconteur, 3.30 Stormy Spring, 4.0 Rathgorman, 4.30 Spartella.

Southwell

- 1.45 (1) 471 ELSTON CHASE (Novice: £240; 3m 110yds)
- 101 21101 ELSTON CHASE (Novice: £240; 3m 110yds)
- 102 21102 ELSTON CHASE (Novice: £240; 3m 110yds)
- 103 21103 ELSTON CHASE (Novice: £240; 3m 110yds)
- 104 21104 ELSTON CHASE (Novice: £240; 3m 110yds)
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- 108 21108 ELSTON CHASE (Novice: £240; 3m 110yds)
- 109 21109 ELSTON CHASE (Novice: £240; 3m 110yds)
- 110 21110 ELSTON CHASE (Novice: £240; 3m 110yds)

Queen's Scourge Hurdle

- 4.15 QUEEN'S SCOURGE HURDLE (Novice: £1,414; 2m)
- 101 21101 QUEEN'S SCOURGE HURDLE (Novice: £1,414; 2m)
- 102 21102 QUEEN'S SCOURGE HURDLE (Novice: £1,414; 2m)
- 103 21103 QUEEN'S SCOURGE HURDLE (Novice: £1,414; 2m)
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- 109 21109 QUEEN'S SCOURGE HURDLE (Novice: £1,414; 2m)
- 110 21110 QUEEN'S SCOURGE HURDLE (Novice: £1,414; 2m)

Hambleton Hills Hunter-Chase

- 4.15 HAMBLETON HILLS HUNTER-CHASE (Amateurs: £595; 2m) (7 runners)
- 101 21101 HAMBLETON HILLS HUNTER-CHASE (Amateurs: £595; 2m) (7 runners)
- 102 21102 HAMBLETON HILLS HUNTER-CHASE (Amateurs: £595; 2m) (7 runners)
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- 104 21104 HAMBLETON HILLS HUNTER-CHASE (Amateurs: £595; 2m) (7 runners)
- 105 21105 HAMBLETON HILLS HUNTER-CHASE (Amateurs: £595; 2m) (7 runners)
- 106 21106 HAMBLETON HILLS HUNTER-CHASE (Amateurs: £595; 2m) (7 runners)
- 107 21107 HAMBLETON HILLS HUNTER-CHASE (Amateurs: £595; 2m) (7 runners)
- 108 21108 HAMBLETON HILLS HUNTER-CHASE (Amateurs: £595; 2m) (7 runners)
- 109 21109 HAMBLETON HILLS HUNTER-CHASE (Amateurs: £595; 2m) (7 runners)
- 110 21110 HAMBLETON HILLS HUNTER-CHASE (Amateurs: £595; 2m) (7 runners)

Television and radio: Saturday and Sunday

BBC 1

BBC 2

ITV/LONDON

Radio 4

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2 Top 12 Playground.
6.00 Tenby Blackout. 10.00 Pete
Powell. 12.00 My Top 12. 1.00 Adrian
Justin. 2.00 A King in New York. 2.05
Paul Gambaccini. 4.00 Walters
Weekly. 5.00 Rock On! 6.30 in
concert. 7.30 Close.

WORLD SERVICE

BBC World Service, on the national

[illegible]

Twentieth Century Folk, 9.30 People and Politics, 10.00 World News, 10.09 From Our Own Correspondent, 10.30 New Ideas, 10.40 Reflectors, 10.45 Sports Roundup, 11.00 World News, 11.09 Commentary, 11.15 Letterbox, 11.30 Monitor, 12.00 World News, 12.09 News About Britain, 12.15 Radio Newsworld, 12.30 Play of the Week, 1.45 Divertimento, 2.00 World News, 2.09 Review of the British Press, 2.15 Good Books, 2.30 Sports Review, 3.00 World News, 3.09 News About Britain, 3.15 From Our Own Correspondent, 3.30 Rhythms 'n'

Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3
Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF
6m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service

CENTRAL

As London except: Starts 9.05 am
Paint Along with Nancy. 9.30-10.30
Sesame Street. 5.15 pm-5.45 Mr

TYNE TEES
As London except: Starts 9.00 am
Cartoon Time. 9.10 Sport Billy. 9.40-
10.30 Thunderbirds. 12.13 pm-12.15
News. 5.15 News. 5.17-5.45 Mr
Merlin. 7.45-8.45 Magnum. 12.30 am
Three's Company. 12.30 Closedown.

As London except: Starts 9.00 am-10.30 Film: *Nor the Moon by Night** (Belinda Lee, Michael Craig). Woman flies out to Africa to marry a game warden but falls in love with his brother. 5.15 pm-5.45 Mr Merlin. 7.45-8.45 *Magnum*. 12.20 am Closesown.

Radio 1

WORLD SERVICE

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648KHz (453m) at the following times GMT: 5.00 am Newswear, 7.00 World News, 7.28 News

Reviewer. 7.45 The End of the Affair. 8.00
 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The
 Pressure's Yours. 8.50 World News. 9.09
 Reviewer of the British Press. 9.15 People and
 Politics. 9.45 Sports Reviewer. 10.15
 Twentieth Century Folk. 10.30 Sunday
 Service. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News
 About Britain. 11.15 Letter from America.
 11.25 The Week in Wales. 11.30 Play of the
 Week. 12.45 Marching and Waltzing. 1.00
 World News. 1.08 Commentary. 1.15 Good
 Books. 1.30 Short Story. 1.45 The Sandi
 Jones. Request Show. 2.30 Smash of the

Commentary. 4.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 4.35 Financial Review. 4.45 Letter From America. 5.00 World News. 5.05 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.05
Commentary. 8.15 Letterbox. 9.15 The Pleasure's Yours. 10.00 World News. 10.05 Science in Action. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sportscast. 11.00 World News. 11.05
Commentary. 11.15 Letter from America. 11.30 Strictly Instrumental. 12.00 World News. 12.05 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsround. 12.30 Religious Service. 1.00 The Ages of Men. 1.45 Short Story.

SCOTTISH

11.30-12.00 Be Your Own Boss. 1.00pm Sunday Service. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 God's Story. 2.15 University Challenge. 2.45 Glen Michael Cavalcade. 3.30 Incredible Hulk. 4.30 Scoopnet with Arthur Montford. 5.30 **C-28-02tve** 6.30 Into the Eighties. 7.00pm LIVING WITH. 11.35 New Avengers. 12.30am Closedown.

**As London erupts: Stacks 8.45-9.45am
Sesame Street, 11.30-12.00 Be Your
Own Boss, 1.00pm University
Challenge, 1.30 West Country
Farming, 2.00-2.30 Vicky the Viking,
3.30 Mork and Mindy, 4.00 Behind the
Veil, 4.30 Cartoon, 4.40-8.30 Film:
Terror on the 40th Floor (John
Foraytha) 'Towering Inferno' story,
7.15-8.15 Hart to Hart, 11.30 Bizarre,
12.00 Closedown.**

**As HTV West except: 1.30pm-2.30
Rugby Special. 3.30-4.00 Trefi Lygald
Hanc. 4.00-4.30 Mork and Minky.**

YORKSHIRE

**As London except: starts 9.00am Link.
9.25 Our Incredible World. 9.55-10.00
Bubbles. 11.00 Be Your Own Boss.
11.30-12.00 Farming Diary. 1.00pm**

12.30am **Crime Investigation: 1.30pm** **Cartoonist: 2.10pm** **New Fred and Barney Show: 2.30pm** **Big Game: 3.30-4.00pm** **Sitting Bull: 4.30-6.30pm** **Film: Molly Maguires (Richard Harris, Sean Connery): Secret organization of US miners create unrest in protest against brutal conditions. 7.15-8.15pm** **Hart to Hart: 11.30pm** **Great Depression: Germany: 12.30am** **Five Minutes: 12.35pm** **Closedown.**

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